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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1875. NO. 213.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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SECOND EDITION.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Synopsis of Yesterday's Proceedings.

DETROIT, May 14.—In the American Social Science Association this morning, Hon. H. B. Eaton, late President of the Civil Service Commission, read a paper on the experiment of civil service reform in the United States, which was extremely lengthy, but which was listened to with marked attention by a large audience. Mr. Eaton begins by saying that the deliberate and needless abandonment of a plan by which this great nation had entered successfully upon the reform of its gravest abuses, may well arrest the attention of all thoughtful persons. Never before in our history has there been such a surrender of the higher to the lower elements in our politics. Heretofore, in every great struggle for reform, we have fought it out to victory upon the line of our advance and have planted our standard high up in the light of the inspiring element. After dwelling upon the disasters which must result from a total abandonment of this reform, the dismay of honest men, the delight of partisans and office-seekers at this national breach of pledges and disgrace, he proceeds to consider the justification, the responsible parties and the future prospects of the inauguration of the spoils system commenced with President Andrew Jackson, who removed nearly two thousand officers in a year for partisan reasons.

Prof. C. A. Kent then read a paper on "Political Parties, their Organization and Management and the Evils Thereof."

The paper was briefly discussed by Messrs. Gamaliel Bradford and W. P. Wells, of Detroit.

A paper was read in the general meeting by Prof. Elliot on "The Treatment of the Guilty;" and one by Dr. J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin, on "The Railroad Question."

Prof. William Watson read a paper on "River Improvements," and the general session adjourned *sine die*.

In the Section of Jurisprudence, this afternoon, William G. Hammond, of Iowa, read a paper on "Legal Education and the study of Law;" and on "The Limitations of Judicial Power," by Emory Washburn.

It was announced that the Executive Committee had passed resolutions instructing the President of the Association, in conjunction with four other members selected by himself, to take measures to call an international convention of social science at Philadelphia, some time during the celebration of the Centennial in 1876.

The Judicial branch thenadjourned, and this being the last meeting of the day, the association was declared adjourned *sine die*.

FIRE RECORD.

Columbus—$23,000.

COLUMBUS, May 14.—The extensive works of the Columbus Lumber and Barrel Company, including the stock of seasoned lumber and valuable machinery, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $25,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000, held in part by the following companies: Farmers' and Drovers', of Louisville, $1,000; City of Providence and People's, of Newark, N. J., each $1,250; and Westchester, of New York, $1,500. One peculiar circumstance connected with this company, is that the most of the present owners only purchased their stock about a week ago.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—Rising barometer, northerly winds, with clear or clearing and colder weather.

The Italian Senate has voted a national donation to Garibaldi.

The steamer Ethiopia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

M. John Lemoinne has been elected a member of the French Academy.

A cable dispatch states that the National Bank of Rio Janeiro has suspended.

Boyton will make a second attempt to swim across the British channel on the 28th inst.

The Sault Ste. Marie canal is in perfect working order. The first steamer locked through Thursday. The Sault river is clear of ice.

Miss Susan B. Anthony passed through St. Louis last evening, on her way to visit her dying brother, Colonel D. R. Anthony, at Leavenworth.

The condition of General Breckenridge remains unchanged. He is free from pain, and there are less apprehensions of his sudden death than a day or two ago.

The ex-Federal and ex-Confederate soldiers and the colored people of Little Rock have arranged for a joint observance of Decoration day on the 29th inst.

An investigation into the operations of the so-called silk conspirators shows that of the silk placed upon the market in New York, the Government was deprived of $1,500,000.

Charles Davis, late postmaster at Union Springs, Alabama, yesterday pleaded guilty of embezzlement, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine to the amount of money abstracted.

The Carlists are shelling Guetaria, and have done great damage. A vigorous fire is returned from the fort and from five men-of-war in the harbor. Reinforcements have been dispatched to the town.

The Indianapolis musical festival will be held next week. The preparations are fully completed. The solo singers are Miss Smith, Miss Cranch, Mr. W. D. Winch and Mr. Myron W. Whitney. Special railroad arrangements have been made.

Governor Hartranft visited the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday and, in response to a call for a speech, expressed his thanks for his cordial reception. After paying the usual tribute to Chicago's greatness, the Governor made a courteous and eloquent appeal for contributions for the Centennial.

The inquiry instituted into the Catholic societies of Berlin at the time of Kullmann's attempt to shoot Prince Bismarck, has been closed. The Public Prosecutor has made charges against their directors, and the cases will come up for trial in time.

One of the Schiller's officers has informed correspondent of the London *Standard* hat many persons on board the steamer ere drunk when she struck, and that several firemen and many steerage passengers y helpless until they were swept away by he waves.

Captain Thornton, United States Navy, ied at Philadelphia yesterday. He was xecutive officer of Farragut's flag ship in ll the battles on the Mississippi, cut out me privateers near Mobile and was executive of the Kearsarge when she sunk e Alabama.

The divers were able to examine the hull f the Schiller for four hours yesterday. hey found her broken up, a confused lass of iron and timber. Her lower deck ests on the rocks and her bottom is torn E. None of the specie has been recovered, nd no cargo is visible.

Among the closing features of the Army eunion at Chicago, yesterday, was a competitive drill for a flag. The contest was ose between the Governor's Guards, of pringfield, Illinois, and the Mayers cadets, Toledo. The first prize was awarded to e former, and the second to the latter.

The Postmaster General has issued an rder forbidding the payment by the postaster at Cincinnati of postal money orrs drawn to the order of L. D. Sine, who ngaged in conducting a gift enterprise. ll registered letters addressed to Sine are be returned to the office from which ey are mailed.

A special to the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, om McGregor, Iowa, says that Albert oung, son of Senator Young, of Wisconsin, shot his father at noon yesterday, and en committed suicide. The father will rvive. It is thought the son had committed forgery and resorted to this means covering it up.

General Terry, at St. Paul, has received dispatch from Fort Randall announcing at Lieutenant Armstrong had just ought in the Andrews-Wharton party *en ute* to the Black Hills from Sioux City. e party, consisting of forty-two men, six agons and twenty-two horses, had eached a point within sixty miles from arney's Peak.

The Executive Committee of the Army the Potomac met at the Grand Pacific Ho, Chicago, yesterday. The main busiss was the organization of a Western anch of the society. General H. L. Barn, of New York, was introduced and dressed the meeting at some length. He vocated a friendly meeting toward Conerate soldiers, and was in favor of adting Confederates to membership in the ciety.

While an engine attached to a freight in going to New York city, was passing ough the arch at the Sing Sing State son, yesterday morning, four convicts nped on the engine and, presenting re-vers at the engineer and fireman, compelled them to get off. They then cut the gine loose from the train and started ntward, abandoning the engine three les north of Tarrytown, where it was nd with both of the cylinder heads ken.

CINCINNATI.

End of the Musical Festival—Ovation to the Chorus Trainer.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The closing portion of the Festival was given under the direction of Otto Singer, who has been laboring for months past in drilling the chorus. As he appeared on the stage a wild shout of joy broke forth, and a shower of bouquets literally rained down upon him. The audience and chorus joined heartily in doing honor to the master, who, with a heart devoted to music, had exercised his utmost endeavors to make the Festival a grand success. He appeared overwhelmed and bewildered, and stopped, apparently uncertain what to do. His unaffected modesty gave him no aid in his dilemma, and the audience repeated their cheers at his apparent discomfiture. Hastily gathering up a few flowers and making a motion of thanks, he mounted the stand. Then the soloists entered and endeavored to thread their way among the flowers that covered the floor. Uncertain for a moment as to what course to pursue, they laughingly gathered up the scattered flowers and laid them on the conductor's stand, at Mr. Singer's feet, amidst another torrent of cheers from the audience. "Promatheus," by Liszt, was the closing piece. Mr. Singer had been unremitting in his efforts to produce this in a style worthy of the occasion, and the chorus gave evidence in their superior execution of the more difficult portions and their mobility under his baton, that the instructor was a master in his art and that his labors have not been in vain. At the close another wild shout broke over the house. Calls were made for Singer, Thomas and others, but only the first named gentlemen was on the stage to respond. Cheer after cheer greeted him as he closed a few remarks, addressed chiefly to the chorus. Thus closed a series of the most remarkable and memorable entertainments ever attempted in America. The full effect will not be seen and understood until hereafter, when in other cities similar attempts will be made. This festival has proven that Americans can appreciate music of the highest order when artistically rendered, and that they will soon rival those European communities famed for their devotion to the art of music. There is a feeling now in favor of the erection of permanent buildings for these festivals, and steps will doubtless be taken soon looking to that result. Much credit is given to Col. George Ward Nichols, W. W. Taylor and others of the managers, for the triumph which it is felt Cincinnati has achieved.

PHILADELPHIA.

Allegations of Fraud Against a Street Railway President.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The *Evening Telegraph* says it is alleged by reliable parties that S. Gross Fry, President of the Philadelphia and Darby and Spruce and Pine Street Railway Companies, has made an overissue of Darby stock of from 10,000 to 20,000 shares, and of about 600 shares of the Spruce and Pine street road. The money raised upon this stock was used, it is said, to bolster up the Emaus Iron Company, and that it was the expectation of Mr. Fry that upon a revival of the iron trade he would be enabled to return the moneys borrowed on the stock for that company, and then to retire or destroy the stock. On this hypothecation he realized ten dollars per share on the Darby stock, and thirty-five dollars per share on the Spruce and Pine Street Company's stock. Mr. Fry, whom these allegations of wrong-doing so seriously affect, is a man who has long been favorably known in this city, and a son of the late Hon. Jacob Fry, who was for many years a member of Congress and Auditor General of this State from 1857 to 1860.

It has been ascertained to-night that the Twenty-second Ward National Bank, the Consolidation Bank, the Philadelphia Trust, the Girard Trust and other banking institutions, including a number of prominent brokers, hold overissued stock of the Philadelphia and Darby as collateral on borrowed money. Mr. Fry has made an assignment of his property for the benefit of his creditors. A bank president said to-night that he thought the railway company was liable for the amount, as the stock was issued in regular form, signed by the officers and bore the seal of the company.

ST. LOUIS.

The Vice President is Serenaded and Makes a Speech.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—After the adjournment of the Millers' Association to-night, the members, accompanied by a number of prominent citizens, repaired to the Lindell Hotel and serenaded Vice President Wilson. Upon being introduced by Mr. D. P. Rowland, President of the Merchants' Exchange, the Vice President responded, thanking the gentlemen for the compliment and wishing them prosperity. He said he came not to speak of public affairs, nor had they anything to do with his visit. He had been traveling in Kentucky, Tennessee and Arkansas, and had met with nothing but kindness from all whom he had met. He had come to the conclusion there were great efforts making to improve that section of the country. There was more peace and order, and hope and confidence there than at any time since the close of the war and he trusted that it would increase. That in every section of our country we shall come to know each other better and love each other more than we ever did before. We have a magnificent continental empire; we have proved ourselves in peace and war a brave people; we are a strong people; united we stand against the world; united I believe we are to be, and it is the duty of the patriot and Christian to bind every section of this land together in bonds of love, affection and interest. This country is large enough for us all, for every race, and I believe we shall, by word and act, concede equal rights to all men, put into our hearts what we put into our Constitution and laws, and that peace and harmony, and brotherly love and a rivalry in doing good and building up the country will animate every heart in this great land." This speech was repeatedly applauded, and the assemblage dispersed with evident feelings of pleasure and good will.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 14, 1875.

REV. GEORGE B. BACON EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD BOWEN.

Rev. George B. Bacon, in a letter to the editor of the *Tribune*, explains the circumstances of his refusal to serve with Henry C. Bowen on the Board of Trustees of the American Congregational Union. He says: "My reason for omitting the name of Bowen from the list of trustees was, briefly, that the trustees of a society ought to be in some proper sense representative men in the churches by which the society was sustained. It seemed to me that the trustee whose name I had proposed to omit was not such a representative man; that by general consent he was understood not to represent the church of which he is a member (Plymouth church, in Brooklyn), whereas Henry Ward Sage, whose name I had prepared to substitute, was not liable to any such objection; and that he was a representative man in virtue of his business relations, because the large and important newspaper which he conducts owes its influence and force very largely to the fact that it is avowedly not a Congregational newspaper. On these grounds I urged the adoption of the minority nominations. I may be permitted to add an expression of my regret that a religious society should seem to give its sanction to the theory that offices are in any sort for the benefit of officeholders. I profess myself at a loss to understand on what other grounds the majority nominations should have been preferred; and, as I remarked privately at the close of the meeting which resulted in leaving me out and in leaving in the trustee whose name I had proposed to omit, I shall find myself greatly assisted in the grace of humility by reflecting who it is that has been preferred before me.

"I am, very respectfully, yours,

"GEO. B. BACON."

European Markets.

LONDON, May 14, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 94⅝@94¾; for account, 94⅝@94¾. United States bonds—5's 1865, 105¼; do 1867, 105¾; 10-40's, 103; new 5's, 102¾. Railroads—New York Central, 94; Erie, 25⅝; Illinois Central, 97. Tallow £34@£34 6d. Refined petroleum 8½@8¾d; spirits 7½ @8¼d; turpentine 42@43s.

PARIS, May 14.—Rentes 61 francs 25 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 14.—United States bonds—5-20's 1862, 99.

ANTWERP, May 14.—Refined petroleum 26 francs.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8⅜d. Sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export and 6,000 American. Flour—Extra Western 25s. Wheat—No. 1 spring, new, 8s 2d@8s 10d. Corn—New, 31s6d. Pork 79s 6d. Lard 60s. Bacon—City cured, new, 50s. Cheese—Fine American 70s. Tallow—American 41s 9d. Refined petroleum 9¼d; spirits do 7¾d.

Trade Mark Patented.

The White River Brand is patented as a trade mark. All persons found refilling my bags or barrels with other flour or using the same White River on flour, in any form, are hereby notified that proceedings will be brought against all offenders.

T. C. JENKINS.

White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

FIRST EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER ROGERS CRITICISES DOUGLASS.

The Latter Retires To-Day to Practice Law.

THE CASE AGAINST SECRETARY DELANO.

His Son Once Interested in a Survey Contract.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1875.

The Whisky Frauds—Douglass' Administration of the Revenue Office.

General Negley arrived in the city this morning on business connected with the departments. He says that when the Tax bill was under discussion in the Committee on Ways and Means, last winter, a number of Western distillers, amongst whom were several from his own district, called the attention of the committee to the frauds perpetrated upon the revenue in the whisky tax. They opposed an increase of tax and asked protection so that those doing a legitimate business might be able to continue. Mr. Rogers, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says that he was not in the confidence of the ex-Commissioner sufficiently to be fully advised of the extent of frauds in whisky. He says that Mr. Douglass, in his opinion, weakened his administration of the revenue service by not acting more in co-operation with his collectors and other subordinates. The new Commissioner intends to take charge to-morrow. It is understood that no changes will take place in the organization of the office until it can be made intelligently. Ex-Commissioner Douglass will at once enter into the practice of law in this city.

The Case Against Secretary Delano.

The malicious character of the accusations against Secretary Delano are shown by the real facts in the case, which are now made public. It seems that about the first of April Secretary Bristow handed to the President certain papers relating to John Delano, the son of the Secretary. These papers contained allegations, of which there is no denial, that John Delano, while in Wyoming Territory, bought certain lands in a contract for a survey of the public land, receiving thirteen hundred dollars as his share. He was not then in the public service. Secretary Delano knew nothing of this transaction, and the President did not think it necessary to mention the matter to him, although he expressed to the son, through his private secretary, his disapproval. This is the sum of the whole matter out of which grew the falsehoods circulated by the sensational press against Secretary Delano.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1875.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS

are still receiving attention by the Treasury Department, and Solicitor Wilson is continually unearthing new frauds. Further evidence was discovered to-day against the Union Copper Distillery of Chicago, and one hundred and fifty barrels of spirits were seized at their works. Three hundred barrels were also seized belonging to Bevis & Fraser, in St. Louis, fresh proof having been obtained against them. Photographic copies of internal revenue returns are being made at the Treasury Department and forwarded to the officers in the different cities to aid them in substantiating their charges. Among those made to-day, was one from the Gauger at Cincinnati, certifying that a certain number of barrels of spirits had been emptied and the stamps destroyed in accordance with law, and upon further search the same lot of spirits was found in Chicago in the original packages, thus conclusively showing the collusion of the Gauger with the distillers. On April 30 Mr. Wilson called upon collectors of internal revenue in different localities to furnish certain information concerning the transactions in their districts during the last night very few of them had responded, and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury called upon them for an explanation of their non-compliance and for an immediate reply. He is determined that all orders of this nature shall be obeyed, or collectors must take the consequences. A large number of communications have been received from different sections from parties offering to furnish proof of fraud, and the Secretary has directed all such to furnish the proof to the proper officers, and if found valuable and used the parties furnishing it will be remunerated. Information reached here this morning that the distillers in Milwaukee had called upon those of St. Louis to combine with them in procuring the services of Hon. Matt. Carpenter to obtain their release. In response to the Secretary Bristow sent dispatches to the supervisors at Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee, informing them that the best legal assistance will be furnished them in their efforts to convict those under arrest, and the Government is confident of establishing the guilt of all the parties.

M. Rouher has informed the French Government that ex-Empress Eugenie will accept no compromise of her claims on the civil list, and will bring an action demanding the fulfillment of the convention concluded by the De Broglie Ministry.

STATE NEWS.

A Kittanning man caught a sturgeon forty inches in length, the other night, on an outline.

An Erie man, five years ago at the head of a flourishing business, and worth $100,000 in clean cash, at the lowest estimate, was sent to jail, a few days ago, as a vagrant. Cause, whisky.

The first conviction for seduction in the Northampton county court was last week, when a seducer was sent to jail for ten months and fined $500. The law has been in force since 1843.

The Easton *Dispatch* says a man named Joseph Hunsicker, who has a wife and four children at Catasaqua, was married on Sunday to a young lady in Easton. His villainy was discovered on Monday, but he managed to escape.

Mellor & Hoenes Palace of Music

If any place deserver to be calledа Palace of Music, it is certainly that of Mellor & Hoenes, 70 Fifth avenue, for there can be no question that it is the most complete, most extensive, and best appointed establishment of the kind in this city.

We have referred hundreds of times in our paper to this well known firm, and have given the strongest kind of recommendations of it, and of the pianos and organs represented by it —and we can say that all that we have said and promised of it, has been strictly performed as thousands of customers all over the country can testify with us. The pianos and organs they have furnished have always proved exactly what they were represented to be, and their prices have always been as reasonable as a first-class instrument could be sold at. We, therefore, take pleasure in again speaking of Messrs. Mellor & Hoenes's establishment, and of the unequaled inducements they offer to those who are in need of a piano or organ. The firm now handles a greater number of first-class makes than any other firm in the city. The following is the list: Chickering & Sons' pianos, Hazelton Bros.' pianos, Behning & Bach pianos, Haines Bros. pianos, Behning & Diehl pianos, Marson & Hamlin organs, Voigt & Lincoln organs, Stowbridge & Co. organs, H. Spang's organs.

Besides these standard makes they have always on hand cheaper grades of pianos and organs, and can always furnish a piano as low as $250, and a new organ as low as $90, and beside the great advantage of a splendid variety of instruments to select from, Mellor & Hoenes offer another feature which they introduced into the piano and organ business some years ago. This is the monthly instalment plan.

In former years a man had to pay cash if he wanted a piano or give a note, with or without security, just as the dealer required, and the whole price of the instrument had to be paid in about six months. But Mellor & Hoenes have changed all this state of things. The popular way to get a piano now is on the monthly instalment plan—that is, you make a moderate payment at the time of getting the instrument, and agree to pay a certain amount monthly until the price (previously agreed upon) is paid up, the time of these payments to run from one to two years, as you may desire. Here there is a plan by which even those in moderate circumstances can become the possessor of a piano or organ. This plan is especially convenient for those who have a regular salary or income, as teachers, mechanists, clerks &c., and even to merchants and others who though affluent, may not desire to take out at one time so much as the price of a piano, again, we cordially recommend those who want a piano or organ to call on Mellor & Hoenes 70 Fifth avenue, or, if you live out of the city, write to them by postal card or otherwise, stating what you want, and you will get at once all the information you desire.

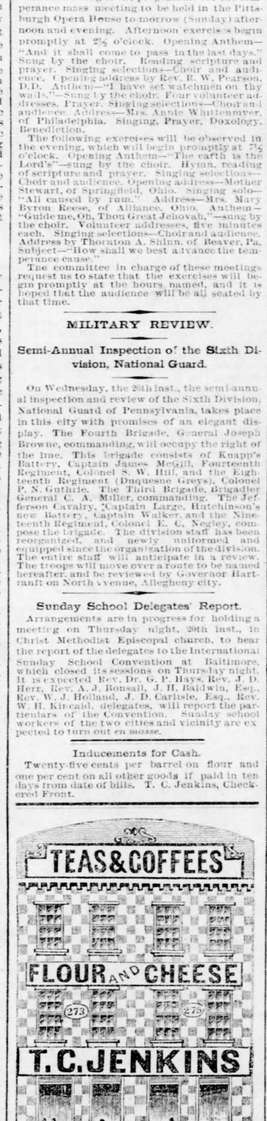
White River
now arriving in bags and barrels.

Iron City College.

Students save time and money by attending the Iron City College during the summer season. School always in session. No vacation. Enter at any time. For circulars address the Principal, J. C. Smith. A. M., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Beware

of dealers who represent they have the great White River Flour under other brands. This is being done to deceive the people that want the White River flour.



THE HOUSE THAT HANDLES THE GREAT

White River Flour

CHEAPEST

Flour and Grocery House

IN PITTSBURGH.

BEWARE

Of Dealers that REPRESENT they have the Great White River Flour under other Brands. Dealers do this to make sales of Cheaper Flours, and Traveling Agents do it for the Commission they get for Orders they send in to other Houses, which amounts to about a fair profit for handling Flour.

☞ No other House has the WHITE RIVER FLOUR under any Brand or name to any form. Those that represent they have, are deceiving the people that want this Celebrated Brand.

CLEVELAND LIME,

At the Lowest Rates to Dealers.

Send for Price List with Prices in Full.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

IRISH SOAP.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$55,000 TO LOAN ON BOND and Mortgage on Real Estate in Allegheny county, and in large or small sums. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4

LOST.

LOST—GOLD LOCKET—ON FRIDAY, May 14th, on Sixth street, near the Car Stables, a gold mineral Locket. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to the St. Clair Hotel.

REWARD.

REWARD—OFFICE ALLEGHENY COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, Pittsburgh, May 4, 1875.

MURDER—$500 REWARD!

The undersigned hereby offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of MARTIN AMON, which took place on Saturday, April 24, 1875, on the South Side, Pittsburgh.

AUG. BECKERT,
JAMES G. MURRAY,
JACOB LASHELL,
County Commissioners.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LITTLE SAWMILL RUN RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Thirty-sixth ward, city, formerly Tennerceville, on SATURDAY, May 22d, 1875, from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing one President and six Directors for the ensuing year.

C. S. PETTEMBRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW ORLEANS.

Captain Eads Begins the Surveys of the Mouth of the Mississippi.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14.—The revenue cutter John A. Dix, with Captain J. B. Eads and John F. Bofinger, of St. Louis, Colonel Andrews, of Pittsburgh, and others on board, left New Orleans at noon yesterday, arrived at Southwest Pass at eight P. M. and anchored until daylight, this morning. They then proceeded to South Pass, accompanied by the steamer Heroine, of the Association Towboat Line. On arrival there, the party went on board the Heroine and proceeded on over the bar, Captain Eads and Colonel Andrews, in connection with the Government Engineers, making soundings of the bar and of the line of the proposed jetties. They find not less than eight and a half feet of water on the bar. The soundings were continued to the head of the passes, where the least water found was sixteen feet. The weather was clear and calm, very favorable for making soundings. The opinion of all present was that the jetties would prove a perfect success in securing a sufficient depth of water for any vessel in twelve months. Captain Eads and party remain at the Passes to complete the surveys.

TYRONE.

Latest Phase of the Mining Trouble—Military Force Required to Protect Laborers.

TYRONE, Pa., May 12.—About half the men at the Powelton mines were compelled by the strikers to stop work last night. Fifty men went to work at the Sterling mines this morning, but while eleven o'clock a fight took place between a few police and the strikers, and two of the latter were arrested. The police force is not sufficient to protect the willing workmen. L. G. Conner, editor of *Bulletin*, who on Monday was captured by the strikers, is at Tyrone with forty Italians, determined to put them at work with proper protection. Military force will be necessary to suppress the outrages.

TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meeting at Pittsburgh Opera House To-Morrow Afternoon and Evening.

The following is the programme for the temperance mass meeting to be held in the Pittsburgh Opera House to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon and evening. A Sermon exercise begin promptly at 2½ o'clock. Opening Anthem—"And it shall come to pass in the last days." Song by the choir. Reading scriptures and prayer. Singing selections—Choir and audience. Opening address—Rev. R. W. Pearson, D.D., Editor—"I have set watchmen on thy walls." Sung by the choir. Four volunteer addresses. Prayer. Singing—Choir and audience. Address—Mrs. Annie Whittenmyer, of Philadelphia. Singing, Prayer, Doxology, Benediction.

The following exercises will be observed in the evening, which will begin promptly at 7½ o'clock. Opening Anthem—"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven." Sung by the choir. Hymn, reading of scriptures and prayer. Singing by choir and audience. Opening address—Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Ohio. Singing solo—"Rescue the perishing." Solo by Miss Byron Reese, of Alliance, Ohio. Anthem—"Come unto me, Oh, Thou dread Jehovah." Sung by the choir. Volunteer addresses, five minutes each. Singing selections—Choir and audience. Address by Thomas A. Sillim, of Beaver, Pa. Subject—How shall we best advance the temperance cause?

The committee in charge of these meetings request us to state that the exercises will begin promptly at the hours named, and it is hoped that the audience will be all seated by that time.

MILITARY REVIEW.

Semi-Annual Inspection of the Sixth Division, National Guard.

On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the semi-annual inspection and review of the Sixth Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, takes place in this city with promises of an elegant display. The Fourth Brigade, General Joseph Browne, commanding, will occupy the right of the line. This brigade consists of Knapp's Battery, Captain James Metcalf, Fourteenth Regiment, Colonel S. W. Hill, and the Eighteenth Regiment (Duquesne Greys), Colonel P. N. Guthrie. The Third Brigade, Brigadier General C. A. Miller, commanding. The Jefferson Cavalry, Captain Lang, Hutchinson's new Battery, Captain Walker, and the Ninety-Seventh Regiment, Colonel E. S. Bard, compose the brigade. The division staff has been reorganized, and newly uniformed and equipped since its organization after the riots. The entire staff will anticipate in a review, which will be the event of the year to be noticed hereafter, and be reviewed by Governor Hartranft on North avenue, Allegheny city.

Sunday School Delegates' Report.

Arrangements are in progress for holding a meeting on Thursday night, 20th inst., in Christ Methodist Episcopal church, to hear the report of the delegates to the International Sunday School Convention at Baltimore, which closed its sessions on Thursday night. It is expected Rev. Dr. G. P. Hays, Rev. J. D. Herr, Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., Rev. H. Kidder, Esq., Rev. W. J. Holland, J. D. Carlisle, Esq., Rev. W. H. Kincaid, delegates, will report in particulars of the Convention. Sunday school workers of the two cities and vicinity are expected to turn out en masse.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per pound on flour and one per cent on all other goods if paid in ten days from date of bills. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

All Groceries at Wholesale Prices.

10 lbs A Sugar, white.....$1 00
10 Cans Baking Powder.....1 00
10 lbs Packages Corn Starch.....1 00
10 lbs Gloss Starch.....1 00
10 Bottles French Mustard.....1 00
10 lbs Shaker Dried Corn.....1 00
10 lbs Fresh Prunes.....1 00
10 lbs New Rice.....1 00
10 lbs Choice Currants.....1 00
4 lbs Roasted Coffee (Roasted to-day).....1 00
7 Bottles Pickles.....1 00
5 lb Japan and Oolong Tea.....1 00
5 lb English Breakfast and Green Tea.....1 00
5 lb East India Sago.....1 00
12 lbs Soda Crackers.....1 00
8 Cans Tomatoes, 3 lbs.....1 00
8 Cans Corn.....1 00
5 Cans Pineapple and Plums.....1 00

☞ No Charge for Boxing Groceries or Drayage.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—STEAM HAMMER—IN QUIRE of No. 23 Smithfield street. 1f

WANTED—BONDS—$1 00 CITIZENS' Passenger Railway Bonds. N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street. 1f

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—IMPROVED Real Estate in Dublin for the new Allegheny Valley Railroad income Bonds. J. C. TITTON, No. 10, Sixth street. 1f

WANTED—STEEL ROLLER—CAPABLE of working a three-high train. Principal work on guide rounds. Must be a sober man. References required. Address Postoffice Box 212 Jersey City, N. J.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Machine Work, call at Room 6, Ross street. Mechanical Drawing and Model Works of L. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A lady of good address as saleswoman or assistant. Has served in that capacity in the dry goods and millinery trade. Also, has occupied the position of cashier for a large dry goods establishment. Reference sufficient. Address A. W., Commercial office.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish a large amount of money to be placed on good first and second mortgages. Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or address R. S. REED, Real Estate Broker, office No. 96 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—SMALL HOUSE—ON Sarah street, Mount Washington. Thirty-fifth ward, No. 114 125. Rent, $8 per month. A good lot for a good tenant. Inquire at Commercial office.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—THE Three-story Brick Dwelling House, No. 152 Center avenue, containing 9 large Rooms, with Gas and Water and good yard. Rent in best of order throughout. Apply at 154 Center avenue.

FOR RENT—ON HILAND AVENUE, East Liberty, a new House of 10 Rooms, Water, Gas, Bathroom, and all modern improvements. The House and Stable will be finished and ready for tenant by May 1st. The Lot is large and the neighborhood first-class. Price, $1,000 per year. Apply to THOS. F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

FOR RENT—COKE OVENS—AT Brownsville, on the river bank; 16 new and 4 other Coal Ovens, with good repair, ready for operation, together with Railways, Wagons and Tipple for discharging Coal. Water in good order. Screening free of charge at adjoining Coal Works. Rent, $25 per month. Possession during the time. Apply to GEO. E. HOGG, Brownsville, Pa.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parkers, Rising Sun, containing 6 Rooms and Cellar, Gas, dry Cellar, 3 Bedrooms and finished Attic, Water and modern improvements, a stable and other outbuildings, and three of the best orchards of all kinds of choice fruits in Western Pennsylvania. Price $850,000. The buildings and improvements alone are worth full $20,000.

Also a few of those fine 5 and 10 acre lots are yet unsold. Will also be sold cheap, or exchanged for city property. Apply to

THOS. F. STEWART,
Fifth avenue and Wood street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—

ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of CARNEGIE, KLOMAN & CO., the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of CARNEGIE BROTHERS & CO.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1875.

NOTICE—

ANDREW KLOMAN having this day sold to THOMAS M. CARNEGIE his interest in the firm of KLOMAN & CARNEGIE BROTHERS, the business of that firm will be continued under the firm name of LUCY FURNACE COMPANY.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1875.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of the Act, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their Meters Tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall be promptly attended to.

R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICES.

PITTSBURGH, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE.

The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company are hereby notified that a General Meeting of said Stockholders, called by the Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, in the city of Pittsburgh, at 2 o'clock P. M., on WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH DAY OF MAY, 1875, to consider the question of the purchase by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of all the interest in, or claims against, the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, or the property of the said Company owned or held by the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore; and to consider also the agreement and mortgages required to be executed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore by the ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore authorizing the sale aforesaid.

By order of the Directors.

J. B. WASHINGTON,
Secretary.

PITTSBURGH

DIVIDENDS.

☞ THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ALLEGHENY, PA.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 11th inst., free of tax.

J. P. KRAMER, Cashier.

Allegheny, Pa., May 11, 1875.

☞ THIRD NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on demand, free of tax.

W. STEINMEYER, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, May 8, 1875.

☞ EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK—The Board of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (free of tax) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th inst.

A. LONG, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1875.

☞ CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK—DIVIDEND—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 11th inst., free of taxes.

E. K. WILSON, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, May 4, 1875.

☞ GERMAN NATIONAL BANK—The Directors of this Bank have

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1875.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON having gathered a head full of misinformation concerning political affairs in the South, is now coming back to think it quietly and philosophically over.

IT is probable that the Millers' National Association will presently grind out an insurance company of their own, there being general complaints that the present rates on their property are exorbitant, and carry too much grist to other folks' mills.

THERE are different kinds of music: A good deal of confidential political canvassing is said to be going on among the distinguished adherents of both the great political parties who are gathered in Cincinnati by the musical jubilee, and there is a feeling that the key-notes of the coming campaign are already being sounded.

IN A case of unusual public importance now on trial at Montreal, Canada, the judge has issued an order that no reports shall be taken for publication in the newspapers, and threatens to punish the reporters for contempt if they disobey his order. This man is a double-barrelled judicial monstrosity—a sort of DOGBERRY and JEFFRIES rolled into one.

QUEEN VICTORIA is a thrifty matron, with a keen regard for siller. Some time ago she purchased Miss THOMPSON'S famous battle-picture, "The Roll Call," and it has ever since been on exhibition in London at a shilling a head, the receipts having reimbursed her for the purchase money with about fifty thousand per cent. in addition. Her Majesty is reported to be greatly elated over the brilliant success of this financial stroke.

THE third General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church is in session at Chicago. The officers of the Council, including the Presiding Bishop, have been re-elected for the ensuing year. Thus far the chief business has been to define the boundaries of missionary jurisdiction of Bishop CHENEY, and to consider the question of apportioning the country into missionary districts, each having its standing committee, and when practicable a bishop. The Council will probably continue in session throughout next week.

THE Council of the Indian Territory, representing twenty-nine Indian tribes and nations, has just passed a resolution respectfully requesting the President to cause to be arrested and punished by law those bad white men who violate the intercourse laws and treaty stipulations with the United States, and those who flee from justice elsewhere and impose themselves on Indian tribes, and those who steal and carry away the cattle and horses of the Indians and injure their persons. Can anybody assign a reason why the request should not be complied with?

THE Washington papers state that General HUMPHREYS and Colonel CRAIGHILL, of the United States Engineer Corps, together with the Virginia United States Senators and other prominent gentlemen, will start early next week on a tour of exploration through the Kanawha Valley, for the purpose of ascertaining the best means for improving the navigation of the Kanawha river, and possibly of the location of a tunnel to connect the latter river with the James river canal, and thus to complete the great central water route from the Atlantic ocean to all the Western rivers.

A REMARKABLE paleontological discovery was made on Wednesday, near Franklin, Tennessee, by a party of scientists connected with the Smithsonian Institute. In digging among some mounds, they unearthed, sixteen feet below the surface, a number of chalk beads, once glazed red, several copper bobbins with hempen or flaxen thread around them, and the representation of an idol indented on copper plate metal, much corroded. They were undoubtedly the work of Aztecs, or at least of civilized people. What wondrous stories of pre-historic life, growth, pain, struggle, development and decay, lie syllabled in these mysterious ancient *tumuli*, if we could but read their import.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR is out in a letter recommending JOHN W. GARRETT, of the Baltimore and Ohio road, as the Democratic candidate for President. He urges that an "anti-monopoly" candidate, GARRETT would be very strong. This idea is simply ridiculous. GARRETT'S road is as much a monopoly as any other road wherever it is freed from competition. He ran the Washington branch for many years as a relentless monopoly, and he fights other railroads, out West, not to break down monopolies, but because he cannot, otherwise, get business for his road. If he could drive off competition he would be as greedy a monopolist as ever was born.

VICTOR EMANUEL has received an autograph letter from the Pope, requesting him to repeal the clause in the Military Service bill abolishing the previous rule which exempts ministers of religion from serving in the army and navy. It was addressed to him as "King of Italy," and may be considered as an abandonment of the policy, hitherto persisted in, of treating him as the excommunicated monarch of Sardinia. The Pope, like everybody else, has to recognize accomplished facts; and the Kingdom of Italy being now firmly established, and the Pope's temporal power being superseded by it, he has no alternative but submission to what cannot be avoided.

AS A consequence of the great musical festival now being held in Cincinnati, all the papers of that city are fairly drunken with the wine of song. Here is what one enthusiastic scribe, who was too full of the "true inwardness" of lyric passion and delight to utter himself in outward acclamation, says of one of the performances: "THOMAS had so arranged his selections that when we were quivering in every nerve, and brim full of approbation, the chorus died away and the orchestra treated us to music that acted like a delicious lullaby to a sick child. How or where is there room for applause in such music?" This is indeed beautiful—but why didn't he fall asleep, after all?

ONE by one the ancient institutions of monarchical Europe are becoming Americanized. The latest illustration of the spread of Yankee ideas is found in England, where our system of cheese and butter factories has been introduced, with a rapid growth of popular favor. It is only a year or two ago since the experiment was commenced, but, although at first worked under many difficulties, it has proved eminently successful. Several factories, which utilize the milk of from three hundred to five hundred cows, belonging to fifty or sixty small proprietors, are now in full operation; the cost of production, it is said, being only about half what it was under the old plan. The system is represented as likely to spread over the entire Kingdom.

THE April returns of the foreign commerce of New York, as published in the city papers of Thursday, show a more marked decline in the importations than for any previous month of the year, the total landed only just turning the round sum of thirty millions, falling ten and three-quarter millions below the corresponding figures for last year. The exports for the month show an increase of three and a half millions in specie, but the outflow of produce and merchandise is less by nearly four millions than for the corresponding month of 1874. During the past ten months of the fiscal year, the importations were $305,188,375, against $326,632,552 for the corresponding period of last year. The merchandise imports for that period were $295,547,943, against $309,550,982 last year. The total exports for the same time amount to $272,019,084, against $282,635,861 during the same period last year. Exclusive of specie, the total sales $217,694,929, against $251,349,287 for the same time amount to $94,013,899, against $94,154,431 during the corresponding period last year.

THE declining supremacy of New York in the grain and export trade, is shown by the fact that whereas, in 1868, her proportion of the grain export trade was 59 per cent., it was, in 1873, only 51 per cent., or but little more than half. This indicates a steadily declining proportion, and as it is still going on, it must, for the current year, be under 50 per cent. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore are gradually taking the grain trade away from her, and all that she can do to prevent it will not put off the evil day. Her present policy is to reduce canal tolls, so as to attract grain to New York on cheap rates of transportation; but navigation has not yet been resumed on the lakes; the ice still clogs the harbor of Buffalo; and canal transportation cannot be actively resumed before June 1st. The canal season will consequently be a short one; and shippers naturally prefer the railroads, which are always open.

As an evidence of the fact cited above, we clip the following from the Philadelphia *North American*:

"Freights from Philadelphia to Liverpool are in excellent supply and at paying rates, so that steamer cargoes are engaged ahead and space is in demand, a fact that shows the permanent and reliable business built up by the regular and quick trips of our American line. The decline in the domestic export trade at New York does not seem to affect our own Liverpool business."

THE CENTENNIAL.

When the Centennial celebration was first proposed, to take place in Philadelphia in 1876, there was but little encouragement extended to the proposition outside of that city. New York was jealous and offish, and the rest of the country, excepting, perhaps, New England, seemed to take but little interest in the matter.

It was admitted generally that there should be a fitting celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Declaration of Independence made in 1776, and no one could say a word against the propriety of celebrating that event upon the spot where it occurred. But while one objector urged that the celebration should be confined to one day, and to a few simple ceremonies of commemoration, another insisted that there should be a national instead of an international fair, and another that Philadelphia was undertaking too big a task and at too great an expense. Other objections were also pressed; but all this opposition found its inspiration in jealousy of Philadelphia and a fear that a grand rally of the nation at that place in 1876 would serve to build it up at the expense of its competitors. Hence the cause of the Centennial Exposition dragged along slowly for a long time after it was set on foot. Congress indorsed it, but in a half-hearted way, and refused to make any appropriation in its behalf; and nothing but the strong faith and persistence of Pennsylvania and Philadelphia kept the project from early extinction.

Within a short period, however, all this has changed. The rest of the country has seen that Philadelphia is in earnest; that Pennsylvania means to stand by her; that foreign nations mean to be fully represented at the Exposiion; and that the Centennial celebration is bound to succeed, whether those who have been lagging behind take part in it or not. The moment this fact became apparent, all hostility to the scheme died out. Those who have held back will not suffer themselves to hold back any longer, and the prospect is now encouraging that the whole country will take part in this national event. In view of the participation in the Exhibition of all the leading nations of Europe, it behooves the United States to make the best display possible of its products and capacities, and the indications now are that our people will not come short in that respect.

The recent visit to Philadelphia of the prominent business men of New York to inspect the preparations making for the Exhibition, is one of the healthy signs, in this regard, and the result of their visit has been to enlist their earnest efforts in its behalf. It is now plain that New York and Boston, Baltimore and Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, together with the people of every section, will take a deep interest in this grand event of the century, and the Centennial will thus become, what it was designed to be, a National demonstration of our National growth, to be judged of and compared with what Europe can do in the same lines of human effort.

WESTMORELAND'S CENTENNIAL.

To-day our good old mother county of Westmoreland celebrates the ingenious supposition of the centennial of her Declaration of Independence from Great Britain. There was, perhaps, a little too much allegiance to King GEORGE in the pronunciamento, but the commemoration will not on that account any the less help to serve as part of the current prelude to the great, central celebration which is soon to mark the close of our first century of national existence. For there is certainly no doubt that, although the Declaration itself was by no means an overt act of rebellion, or renunciation of the King and of British authority, it yet proclaimed a strong determination to resist, if necessary by force of arms, the oppression and tyranny of the home government.

At that time Westmoreland county comprised, besides its present boundaries, what are now the counties of Allegheny, Washington and Indiana. The county seat was at Hannastown, some three miles east of Greensburg. The inhabitants were a brave and spirited people. The stirring news of Lexington and Concord had reached them, and, catching the liberating impulse, they also determined to make a movement to break, or at least to loosen, the chains that bound them; to that end resolving themselves into a military body, officered, drilled and equipped, and held in readiness to defend, if requisite with their lives, their homes and liberties.

As intimated, the peculiar feature of the Declaration was, that while the colonists were emphatic in their denunciations of an oppressive and corrupt ministry, they still professed the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to the King; and one of the resolutions set forth that as soon as the British Parliament should repeal its obnoxious statutes and recede from its wrongful assumptions of authority and power, or when some general plan of reconciliation and union should be adopted and accepted, the association should be dissolved. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that these colonists had all been bred to monarchism, so that it is not improbable the resolution in question may have resulted from the mere force of habit—if, indeed, it was not prepared with the special design of satisfying a few wavering conservatives.

Very considerable preparations have been made for the celebration of the event. Civic and military delegations will be present from adjoining counties and other parts of the State; Chief Justice AGNEW, of the State Supreme Court, will deliver an oration, and there will be a general honoring and canonization of the memories of the local revolutionary fathers by their descendants.

MR. MCCULLOCH admits, in his last letter on French finances, that the French national debt is an unknown quantity. No one can say how much it is. He says it is larger than the debt of any other nation, and adds:

It has been stated by high authority that the exact amount of the debt of France is unknown. It is very certain that no intelligible statement has been published giving the precise character and extent of her indebtedness. It is currently reported that not long since a high official in the French Ministry of Finance remarked that there was not a single man in France who could tell the exact state of the national debt." Enough is known, however, to justify the statement that it is not only in its charge upon the State by far higher interest it bears, but also in nominal amount, considerably larger than the debt of Great Britain.

We submit that, in view of these facts, there is no ground for the commendations so lavishly bestowed by Mr. MCCULLOCH upon the financial system of France. A system that is either afraid or unable to state its debt correctly, cannot have very correct financial ideas or a good financial system. The United States Government makes regular periodical statements of its debt, and so does that of Great Britain. These governments have nothing to conceal, and that of France acts as if it had. The fact that the French indemnity to Germany was paid promptly, may prove that French credit is good; but it by no means proves that the French people are thrifflier than other people, nor does it in any way establish the assumption that finance is better understood in France than elsewhere.

Our Indian Prisoners to be Sent to Florida.

The following telegram has been sent to the General of the army:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 11, 1875.

General W. T. Sherman, United States Army, St. Louis, Missouri:

Fort Marion, St. Augustine, is reported ready to receive the Indian prisoners. The Secretary of War requests you to order General Pope to send them there with proper guard, the latter to return to its post. On recommendation of Lieutenant General Sheridan, First Lieutenant H. H. Pratt, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed to accompany the Indians, and to remain in immediate charge of them at St. Augustine, to attend to the supply of their wants, &c., until further orders. Special orders will be issued to cover this detail.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Down South the racing season has set in with its accustomed severity.

That old centennial sea serpent is around again—the harbinger of spring.

The Texas Republicans will hold their State Convention on the 25th instant.

Pacific coast sailors say that the winter in Alaska has been as balmy as in Florida.

A Harvard freshman kicked a foot-ball so hard the other day that he broke his collar-bone.

Last year's grasshoppers did not die, it seems, without making provision for the perpetuation of their race.

The Chicago *Tribune*, after a tour among the merchants of that city, reports an improved condition of business.

A queer kind of thatching. A man with hair on the roof of his mouth has been discovered at Savannah, Georgia.

The jury in the Beecher trial are being shadowed all the while by detectives, for fear of their being "approached."

A vein of solid gold three-fourths of an inch in thickness has just been struck in the Osceola mine, Sunshine, Colorado.

The James farm, in Clay county, Missouri, is offered for sale. It has been famous for raising big crops—of murderers.

Beet sugar is made in California at seven cents a pound, including every expense. There are two beet sugar mills in the State.

An odd illustration of what's in a name. An English curate just appointed to a London church, is gazetted as the Rev. Paschal Lamb.

California claims to be capable of supporting a population of twelve million people. Isn't this speaking rather too figuratively?

The old house in Danbury, Conn., built in 1771, in which Gen. Wooster died after the battle of Ridgefield, has just been sold for two dollars.

A palpable misnomer. An Eastern clergyman of the name of Christian has just been fined twenty-five dollars for shamefully abusing a horse.

"Old Abe," the eagle that showed his talons throughout the war with the 8th Wisconsin volunteers, was one of the lions of the army reunion at Chicago.

The *Mark Lane Express*, the leading English grain authority, reports that the prospect for a good yield of grain in Europe is flattering, especially in France.

Ten thousand dollars has been contributed toward the Livingstone monument in Glasgow, and not a word has been heard from Stanley, in Africa, for nearly a year.

The Universal Peace Union, holding its annual meeting in New York, has determined to send a committee to make peace between coal miners and their employers.

Reavis, of the "Future City," otherwise known as St. Louis, is going to Europe to lecture on the city of his adoption, and try to get capitalists to risk their funds there.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A thousand young men, converts of the revivalists, Messrs. Bliss and Whittle, marched through the streets of Nashville the other day, singing "Hold the Fort," *fortissimo*.

Baptism has its styles as well as the spring bonnet and the nobby thing nowadays is to do it with tepid water, although we should think that would make the converts lukewarm.

Twenty-three car-loads of oysters arrived in San Francisco, the other day, from the East. The bivalves are to be planted in San Francisco Bay, to supply the citizens with the luxury.

The Amana Communists, a curious society located in Iowa, allows the sisters from $25 to $40 each for clothing for a year. That would hardly buy a spring hat for the woman of the period.

The stock of a cigar manufacturing firm was forfeited in New York the other day on account of their using counterfeit Custom House stamps to defraud, not the revenue but the consumer.

San Francisco provides her firemen with elegant accommodations, such as a reading room, bath room, billiard room, smoking room, etc. The boys don't work any the less cheerfully on account of it.

United States ships returning home from the Mediterranean squadron have been instructed to bring to Philadelphia all works of art which American artists abroad desire to send to the Centennial Exhibition.

PERSONAL.

The enormous whisky frauds have not been without their tragic features. For the purpose of guarding against the possibility of detection by the revenue officers, a St. Louis distillery firm constructed a secret vat, unknown to their workmen, one of whom fell in and was drowned. Of course the funeral, like the cause of death, was private.

The Sultan of Turkey has recognized the Protestant Christians of his dominion in a very appropriate way. He has appointed one of their number, Stephan Effendi Utidjian, a member of the Council of Public Instruction. The spirit of toleration in matters of religion is gaining ground far and near. The traditional enmity between Christian and Mohammedan is waning.

Young Sartoris, the President's son-in-law, who has just returned from England, will enter the banking firm of Grant and Sherman. The firm will consist of Colonel Fred Grant, who will resign from the army upon the return of the Big Horn expedition; John Sherman, Jr., son of Judge Sherman, of Cleveland, and nephew of Senator and General Sherman, and Sartoris.

The attorneys for the heirs of Captain B. Ward, the great iron master, who died in 1871, last winter worth five million dollars, assert that Captain Ward was insane when he made his will. This is an old dodge, but the discontented heirs are going to push it and get more money if they can. When a rich man dies, he may rest assured that somebody will rise up and call him a lunatic.

The first Japanese child of gentle parentage born in this country (being that of the Japanese Minister at Washington), the birth of which was a few weeks ago widely published, died the other day, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, in presence of the Japanese legation and a few American friends of the Minister's family. A Presbyterian clergyman conducted the funeral ceremonies.

At a competitive examination for principals of Secondary schools, held a few days ago at Philadelphia, Miss Alice M. Gordon, a young colored woman, obtained one of the first-class certificates, and has been appointed principal of the Secondary school of the Twenty-fourth section in that city. This is the first time a colored person has been appointed as principal of a public school in Philadelphia.

POLITICAL.

State.

The West Chester *Republican* favors Colonel C. B. McKnight, of Reading, for State Treasurer.

The Delaware county *Democrat* comes out enthusiastically in favor of General Hancock as the Democratic candidate for the next Presidency.

The Allentown *News* strongly urges the nomination of Hon. Adam Woolever as the Democratic candidate for Governor, and a number of Democratic journals have spoken favorably of the suggestion.

The Republican county convention met in the Court House at Clearfield on Tuesday afternoon, and selected John M. Adams, Esq., as Senatorial, and Col. E. A. Irvin as Representative delegate to the State convention. The delegates go uninstructed.

The Republicans of Juniata county have selected John W. Muthersbaugh as their representative delegate to the State Convention. The Senatorial delegate from that district, which is composed of the counties of Perry, Mifflin and Juniata, has not yet been selected.

Speaking of Mayor Rawle's prospects, the Erie *Gazette* (Republican) says: "He is the man for the times, and the times seem to be ripe for the man. Erie county, which, from the formation of the Republican party, has never failed to send up her majorities for the candidates of other sections, seems at last about to have a State candidate of her own. It is none too soon to reward her fidelity."

The Cumberland county Republican Convention, to select delegates to the State Convention at Lancaster, on the 25th inst., was held at Carlisle on Monday last. After two ballots, Messrs. W. A. Lindsey, of West Pennsboro, and Col. John F. Lee, of New Cumberland, were elected as the representative delegates to the Convention, the Senatorial delegate being conceded to Adams county. They were instructed to vote for the renomination of Governor Hartranft.

General.

The Maine Republicans think it their duty to carry the State this year by a majority larger than usual. And Mr. Blaine agrees they will do it.

Senator Anthony says that he finds that the Southern debts are manipulated by natives, and that the State of North Carolina was made next to insolvent by Democrats.

At the recent consultation of Ohio Democrats, Congressman Sayler expressed the opinion that the loss of the State, this year, would mean the election of a Republican President in 1876. There were cries of dissent, but Sayler stuck to his proposition.

A leading Republican lawyer of the South remarked to a correspondent of a Chicago paper: "I have lived in the South for a quarter of a century, but I am still a carpet-bagger. Were I a Democrat, I should now be considered one of the oldest citizens."

A child was born in Michigan, about three weeks ago, with two complete faces—one in the natural position and the other at the back of the head. The faces are complete in all particulars—two eyes, a mouth and a nose on each face. If that child ever grows to manhood he can at once take the leadership of the Liberal or of the Independent party. Either would be glad to have him.

The editorial "etcher" of the Norristown *Herald* puts an important question in its proper light in the following manner: "A Democratic cotemporary says, partly in italics: 'The next President *must be a Democrat.*' And in the very next paragraph he makes his assertion appear ridiculous by supplementing it with this, also italics: '*He must be a statesman.*' Comment is unnecessary."

The Kennebec *Journal* says that the Republican conventions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maine "will, without doubt, speak decidedly against the third term" at their sessions next month, and that in doing this they will only represent the overwhelming sentiment of Republicanism. It hasn't much respect for the origin of this resolution, but still it is a club in the hands of the opponents of the party which they are wielding with vigor.

The Hon. James B. Beck hopes to be the next United States Senator from Kentucky. He told a reporter of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* recently that he made no disguise of the fact that he was a candidate, and that he should do all in his power to secure his election. With regard to the Presidency, he thought that Governor Allen's success in another Ohio election would certainly make him the Presidential nominee of the Democracy. "Tilden," he said, "is out of the question, and no Eastern bondholding candidate will stand any show whatever."

Iron Ships.

A friend in Pittsburgh asks our attention to the following paragraph published in the river column of the COMMERCIAL of that city, remarking at the same time that the COMMERCIAL professes to be (as in fact it really is) the champion of American interests in Western Pennsylvania:

"The Pennsylvania, on her first trip from Philadelphia to Liverpool, broke a propeller blade, the City of Peking during her trip from New York to San Francisco broke three, and recently one on the voyage from Yokohama to San Francisco, and the City of Tokio recently lost one. 'Why is this thus,' and is there no remedy?"

The breaking of propeller blades is quite a common occurrence, and no importance is attached to it, because the strain upon the blade is always very great, and in a heavy sea the power of the tremendous waves is almost irresistible. The best proof of the strength of our American iron ships is that none of them have ever been lost at sea or wrecked on a coast, while there is a fearful list of disasters to foreign iron steamers. Of course the sea is powerful enough in a gale to sweep all before it, but somehow our American iron steamers have survived its greatest fury. In such a gale as the Pennsylvania encountered, it was a wonder that she survived at all.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The new Inman steamship, "City of Berlin," is 500 feet long and 44 feet wide, with accommodations for 1,800 passengers, besides a crew of 150. A noble vessel, but what could be done on a steamer with these 2,000 people in case of a disaster?

The Voice of the Great West.

The voice of the great West accords to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters the foremost place among specifics for malarial disease, and this opinion is echoed wherever upon this continent the fifties have been introduced as a remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers. These maladies being the peculiar scourge of vast regions of country in the Western and Southwestern States, it is not surprising that the Bitters should be the great medicinal staple of such localities, or that their inhabitants should regard this article as indispensable in the household. The experience of the Western emigrant proves that it is the very best means of acclimating him to unaccustomed air or water; and old residents of fever and ague regions say that it is the only thing that protects them with certainty against the visitation of miasmatic disease. An equally high estimate is placed upon its virtues as a remedy for stomach, bowel and bilious complaints, and as a general tonic and corrective.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

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JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

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Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF—

WM. J. DIEHL,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

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FOR COUNTY RECORDER—

RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,

AUGUSTUS BECKERT,

OF FOURTEENTH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to decision of Republican Convention.

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REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.

FOR REGISTER AND CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,

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Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets.

NO PATENT—NO PAY.

Send for a Circular.

CLOTHING.

THE NEW

SPRING THINGS
are now being shown at the
MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
BY
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.,
Who are represented by
MARION WANAMAKER.

THE CHOICE OF GOODS
is very large. The measures are taken and forwarded to Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and each article is cut by Custom Cutters and made through the Custom Department in elegant style. The Goods are delivered in Pittsburgh, and may be first tried on and approved of at the Private Rooms in Monongahela House before final delivery.

THE FASHIONS.
All Coats are worn longer. For Dress the style is Double Breast of English origin though improved by American artists. Our French Cutter is a great favorite in making styles for Young Men, and the Goods from our Establishment have an "expression" that is not attained in fashioning Clothing except by great study and skill. Pantaloons are worn with less spring and shaped to the body by shrinking and pressing. In the matter of Pants we go upon the idea that there is room for much skill to be displayed in improving the figure. Vests are only changed in lapels and corners, according to style of person to wear the garment.

MATERIALS.
The latest things are new weaves of Box Patterns, Close Checks, Ingenious Diagonals and indistinct patterns of Worsteds and Smoothfaced Goods, whilst the sober mixtures for quiet people are brought forward in new colorings and great variety.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is equipped with the best of Cutters, who are fully up in everything desirable for either Gentlemen, Youths or Children.

REMARKS.
Pittsburghers visiting Philadelphia are invited to look in at our House, next door to the Continental Hotel, and see the great facilities we have for filling the orders now solicited.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell AND Co

Have Just Opened at their

NEW STORE,

115 AND 117 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY.

A LARGE AND VERY ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

SEASONABLE

DRY GOODS,

Which Buyers will find well worthy of Inspection before making their purchases.

BLACK SILKS,

Of the Most Popular Brands, ranging in price from 75 cents per yard to $3 00.

FANCY SILKS,

IN STRIPES, CHECKS AND PLAIN COLORS.

ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN

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For Suits and Costumes.

BLACK DRESS FABRICS,

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ALL-WOOL CASHMERES,
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BRILLIANTEENS AND ALPACAS.

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NEW STYLES IN

Spring Shawls, Suits and Costumes

THE NEW CUIRASS AND TABLIER, made up and in Piece.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, LACES and EMBROIDERIES.
NOTTINGHAM AND TAMBOURD LACE CURTAINS.
100 BLACK ALPACA SUITS, at Ten Dollars each, a Great Bargain.

Nos. 115 and 117 Federal Street,

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SUMMER RESORTS.

The Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.

This Favorite Summer Resort, situated on the summit of the Alleghenies, will be opened for the reception of guests JUNE 17, 1875. Great improvements and additions have been made since last season.

For further particulars address, at either of the following places: The Proprietors, G. W. MILLER & CO., Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.; St. Cloud Hotel, Philada.; or Frank A. Barr, Central Hotel, Pittsburgh.

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SHIELDS HOUSE,

NO. 7 SIXTH STREET,

Near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STAHLMAN & McCOY,

PROPRIETORS,

Has recently been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED and REFITTED and all the modern improvements added.

Board per day, $2 00; per week, with fire, $8 00; without fire, $7 00.

The patrons of this House are assured that no attention necessary to their comfort will be overlooked.

1875. April. 1875.

NEW SPRING STYLES

SILK AND FUR

HATS!

FOR

Wholesale & Retail Trade,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Palmer's Hat House,

151 WOOD ST.

COLORS!

DRY AND IN OIL,

AT COST!

Having decided to discontinue the Sale of COLORS AND PAINTERS' MATERIALS, we offer our present stock at cost. The Stock is now full and complete, and we would be pleased to give quotations by mail or personally.

PENNSYLVANIA LEAD CO.,
Formerly Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz,
137 FIRST AVENUE.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

USE

AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT,

Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold by

ONIONS, BALDWIN & CO.,
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TThs PITTSBURGH.

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MANUFACTURER OF

Cabinet Furniture and Chairs,

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The Trade Supplied at Lowest Prices.

OTTO WUTH,

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99 WATER STREET.

DRY GOODS.

SATURDAY, MAY 15th,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER

DRESS GOODS!

All Desirable Materials, Styles and Colors,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 25c.
Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 31 and 37½c.
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Special Bargains—Black Alpacas at 62½c and 75c.
The above line of Black Mohair Alpacas is unsurpassed in this country for good value.

Extra Good Bargains in Black Cashmeres, at 62½c, 75c, 87c, 90c and $1 00.

Black Hernanias and Grenadines,

Decided Bargains in All Qualities.

LARGE ARRIVALS THIS WEEK OF
New Invisible Plaid Dress Goods.
New Mohairs, Poplins and Pongees.
New Serges, Diagonals and Cashmeres.
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New Fine Dress Goods, great variety.
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ALL THE POPULAR BARGAINS IN

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Full Supply of the Many Extraordinary Bargains.

All Qualities Black Dress Silks, from 81 to 84.
Plain Colored Dress Silks, much under value.
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Latest Styles—Made in Best Manner.

New Cashmere Jackets and Sacques,
New Lace Sacques and Jackets.

Ladies' Linen and White Suits!

STRICTLY BUT ONE

CARPETS.

CARPETS!

APRIL 1, 1875.

McFarland, Collins AND Co

NEW SPRING PATTERNS,

Bought at the Lowest Point reached for many years, and For Sale at Prices to Suit these Times.

New No. 101 Fifth Ave.,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor.

CARPETS!

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

Have Opened their New and Complete Assortment of WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, &c., directly from Europe, which they offer as low as they can be purchased in New York.

Their New Stock of THREE-PLIES, TWO-PLIES, WOOLEN INGRAINS, RAG and HEMP CARPETS, and DRUGGETS, also, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, MATTINGS, MATS, &c., is not surpassed in variety of Quality and Pattern, or in Lowness of Price.

Their Corps of Upholsterers do the work efficiently and with dispatch.

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The Best Styles,
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Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

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PROPOSALS.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, MUSKINGUM COUNTY, ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 13, 1875.

Notice to Contractors.

THE INTERIOR IRON WORK OF THE ZANESVILLE JAIL,

Will be let at this office, on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1875.

Bids will be received until 12 o'clock noon.

Plans to be seen at this Office, and Specifications will be furnished by mail on application to

A. P. STULTS, Auditor,
Zanesville, Ohio.

BOYNTON'S 1875

Baltimore Fire-Place Heater!

DOUBLE ILLUMINATED.

The undersigned have received the Agency for the sale of this Celebrated Heater, and are authorized by the makers, RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., of New York, to say that it has no equal manufactured. It heats the room it is set in, and one, two or three others, as desired. Send for Illustrated Circular and further particulars to

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of Warm Air Furnaces and Cooking Ranges,
147 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

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A SPECIAL AGENCY

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Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

OR OTHER PROPERTY.

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EDWARD JAY ALLEN,
ANDREW PATTERSON,
LEOPOLD KLEE. } Managers.

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NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL

Allegheny Valley R. R. Income Bonds,

Will find it to their interest to call on or address

C. D. KNEELAND,

No. 78 FOURTH AVE., PITTSBURGH.

7:th8

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14, 1875.

Financial matters remain about the same as for some time past. There is a fair demand for loans from merchants and manufacturers, but not greater than the banks can accommodate. They can supply still more money on good paper, still the rates of interest do not come down very much, and people who read our daily report of an abundant supply of loanable funds are surprised that when they come to borrow they are asked such high rates of interest. The truth is that the banks in dealing with their regular customers do not vary their rates of discount in accordance with the pressure for loans. When money is commanding from twelve to twenty per cent. on the street, the banks continue to loan it at from eight to ten per cent. per annum, but when the street rates drop to ten per cent. the discount figure at bank is not reduced in proportion. Comparing the outside rates for money, we find that good paper can now be sold at one-half less than during active seasons, and the banks, as they do not take advantage of the necessities of their customers when money is scarce, expect to have their favors reciprocated in seasons of dullness and inactivity.

—A contemporary says that one of the oldest banks in the country has taken the trouble to trace out the final result of the business operations of one thousand of its best depositors forty years previous, and it was found that only six remained; all the rest had failed or died within the forty years, destitute of property." Those who have the settlement of estates in the Surrogate and Probate Courts say at least ninety per cent. die totally destitute of all property. A late intelligent writer and experienced man in Boston said commercial records would demonstrate beyond question that not over three out of a hundred traders and merchants succeeded.

—The following is a copy of a circular addressed to the bank officers and banks of the United States, which has been handed us. Among other bank officers from various parts of the country, we notice it is signed by Mr. Scully, of the First National bank of this city:

DEAR SIR: You are respectfully invited to attend a national convention of bank cashiers and bankers, to be held on the 20th day of July next, at Saratoga, N. Y., for the purpose and necessity for a meeting such as is now proposed has long been felt and appreciated as of importance only to those who have an official connection with banks. The advantages and benefits that will inevitably flow from personal intercourse with those who are in daily correspondence, are alone sufficient inducement for such a meeting; and besides better acquaintance and pleasure, we believe that great profit will result from interchange and comparison of ideas and experiences relating to the conduct of our business. We cannot but think, furthermore, that our general interests will be promoted by a national congress of experienced bank officers and financiers, in which, doubtless, questions of national interest and importance, as well as local ones, will be fully and freely discussed. These objects combined must, we believe, command universal respect and attention, and extra a power of influence for good. From the hearty approval of the meeting and the many encouraging personal responses to correspondence with cashiers and bankers in the principal cities and towns of the country, we have every reason to expect a very large attendance.

It will give us pleasure to have you signify, to one of the undersigned, your intention to be present at the convention; and also any counsel or suggestions you may deem proper to give respecting the meeting, the order of business, subjects for discussion and action, &c., &c.

The regular meeting of the Bankers' Association of Pittsburgh will be held on Monday evening next at the United States Custom House, when, it is to be hoped, some formal action will be taken to have our bankers represented at the convention.

There is sufficient that is unsettled and experimental in the banking arrangements of the country to make a discussion of banking questions by a national convention of practical bankers peculiarly interesting.

Banking is surrounded by all sorts of misconceptions, hampered by undue legislation and oppressed by taxation, and a convention of bank officials to discuss these and other points would be serviceable.

—We have received the card of the Greenville National bank, successors to Achre, Wick & Co. The new bank starts with a capital of $110,000, and is officered by Wm. Achre, President, and Wm. H. Beil, Cashier. Among the directors are Hon. James Sheakly, Hon. James Canon, John Keck, John R. Packard, and other well known business and professional men in Mercer county.

—Speaking of the District of Columbia 3-65 bonds the *Financial Chronicle* says:

The Stock Exchange Committee has decided that they are not a Government issue, and the provision in the law on which the liability of the United States is claimed is as follows:

"And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged that the United States will, by the proper proportioned appropriations, as contemplated in this act, and by causing to be levied on the property within said district such taxes as will do so (these words, 'do so,' were inserted by amendment of February 20th, 1875), provide the revenue necessary to pay the interest on said bonds as the same may become due and payable, and create a sinking fund for the payment of the principal thereof at maturity, &c."

The whole issue of bonds, it is said, may ultimately reach $15,000,000, but does not now exceed $7,000,000, as not likely to exceed $10,00,000 for some years. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange has decided to make these bonds a good delivery up to No. 15,760, the numbers above 12,750 being heretofore not "a good delivery. This makes the amount to be dealt in $7,250,000.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, No. 7 NEW STREET,
NEW YORK, May 13, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market opened with good degree of firmness, and in some cases showed considerable strength at an improvement over last night's closing prices. Erie, Pacific Mail and Western Union attracted most attention, and were quite strong, the remainder of the list being stagnant but comparatively inactive.

After the first turn of business the market grew dull, and presently fell off, remaining steady at the decline until the afternoon board, when it became more active, with an improved demand, which resulted in better prices, but not quite up to the best figures of the morning, with the exception of Erie, which than sold at its highest.

Up to the close the market has remained very firm, and in some cases strong, but as a feverish condition is still noticed which renders prognostication almost impossible. If nothing unforeseen happens we feel inclined in expecting the market to show a good improvement.

A cable dispatch was received to-day stating that the Faraday had telegraphed through the entire cable and that she had ceased picking it up. A large number on the street doubt the truth of the dispatch and insist that it was manufactured by the Western Union Telegraph. If this was the intention it certainly failed of its mark. In our opinion the news is at least anticipatory of that yet to come concerning the success of the direct cable, and we believe that Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph has in the near future a good advance in store for it.

The general market closes firm but unsettled in tone.

Yours truly,
TRASK & STONE.

—A recent number of the *Railway Monitor* contains the following tabulation in respect to the railroads of the United States and those of Europe:

	Railroad Miles.	Popu. lation.	Area of Square Miles.
United States	71,563	40,230,000	2,492,316
Germany	17,307	10,119,285	212,091
Austria	5,865	35,943,592	227,234
France	19,535	37,463,875	204,700
Russia in Europe	7,044	71,207,784	1,992,574
Great Britain in 1872	15,814	31,817,108	120,999
Belgium	1,301	4,824,064	11,412
Netherlands	837	3,858,055	13,491
Switzerland	850	2,753,693	15,233
Italy	3,667	25,574,776	107,761
Denmark	450	1,784,741	14,553
Spain	3,491	16,301,550	182,748
Portugal	453	3,387,837	34,519
Sweden and Norway	1,049	5,899,122	183,771
Greece	109	1,332,708	14,941

From this exhibit it appears that the railroad mileage of the United States is equal to that of all the chief nations of Europe put together. The average cost of railroad construction per mile in this country is $52,699; in Germany, $162,952; in France, $158,714; in Russia, $ 6,447; and in Great Britain, $174,928. With the exception of Greece, the average cost here is less than in any country of Europe. The relative distribution of population in regard to railroads in this country was as follows at the close of 1873:

	Population.	Railroad Miles.
New England States	3,586,000	5,402.3
Middle States	10,060,000	14,709.00
Western States	11,060,000	33,905.9
Southern States	11,000,000	15,316.4
Pacific States	810,000	2,271.3
Total	40,232,000	71,564.9

In 1862 the total railroad mileage in this country was 4,626 miles, and at the close of 1873 it was 71,564 miles, as above. This shows an increase of 67,939 miles in thirty-one years, or an annual average increase of 2,178 miles for the whole period. The total railroad mileage in Great Britain in 1842 was 1,630 miles, costing £54,380,000, or $263,950,000, reckoning the pound sterling at five dollars. In 1872, this mileage had risen to 15,814 miles, showing an increase of 14,184 miles in thirty years. The total cost of British railroads in 1872 amounted to £569,047,-547, or $2,845,236,750. The average annual increase of mileage for thirty years is about 472 miles, or less than one-fourth the average annual increase in this country.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 14, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
Gold	115½	115¾	115⅝	116	116	116⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	118	118	118
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	119½	119¾	119¾	119¾
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	120½	120¾	120¾	120¾
10-40's, coupons	117	117	117	117¼	117¼	117¼
Currency 6's	126	126	126	126	126	126
New 5 per cents	116	116	116	116	116	116
Western Union Tel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	40½	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Panama	130	130	130	130	130	130
Adams Express	102	102	102	102	102	102
Wells-Fargo Express						
American Express	64					64½
United States Express	51					51
New York Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
Erie	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	94	94	94	94	94	94

Illinois Central	130				130½	
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	118	118	118	118	118	118
Chicago & Northwestern	41¾	41¾	41¾	41	41	41
Do preferred						
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104	103½	104
St. Paul, common				38¾		
Do preferred						
Wabash, common	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Fort Wayne	118	118	118	118	118	118
Ohio & Mississippi	26	28	28	28	28	28
Ohio & Pacific	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½
Harlem	130½				130½	
Hannibal & St. Joe						
Atlantic & Pacific, pref	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Iron Mountain						
C., C. & I. C	25	25	25	25	25	25
Tennessee, old	71	71	71	71	71	71
Tennessee, new	71	71	71	71	71	71
South Carolina, Ab'l	32			32		
North Carolina, old	27			27		
Missouri 6's	101¾	102	102	102	102	102

—The following is a report of the prices of lending stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50¾
Reading, sales	53¾	
United Co's, of N. Jersey	129¼	130
Oil Creek, sales	14¼	
Lehigh Valley	61	
Allegheny Valley, sales	97	
Cortland Transportations	45	45½
Empire do	54	
P. C. & St. Louis, m. b.	76	77¾

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 115¾.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

STERLING

Weak at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 489¼@ 489¾ for sight.

GOLD

Strong, opening at 115¾, advancing to 116¼ and closing at 115¾. The rise was caused by the continued outflow of gold, and the efforts of the newly formed bull clique. Buying rates 116 per cent., and 1-64 and 1-32 per diem; loans also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $183,000, and received $3,400,-000. Customs receipts $281,000. Dry goods imports for the week $1,340,000.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds steady. State bonds quiet. The Stock Exchange was the scene of considerable excitement and wide fluctuations to-day, the natural result of the breaking off of negotiations between the Panama and Pacific Mail compnanies. Panama sold down to 128, a decline of 6¾ per cent. Later there was a recovery to 141¾. Pacific Mail dropped off to 40, but afterward rallied to 43¾, with closing business at 43⅜. Union Pacific was also affected and declined to 73¾, against 74¾ at the close last evening. This decline was stimulated by rumors from Washington that the Court of Claims had decided against the company, although the decision would not probably be made public until Monday next. Erie opened at 25¾ on an advance at London, but quickly declined to 25, on rumors that the report would be unfavorable. Toward the close Erie rallied to 27⅝, with final sales at 27⅜@27¾. Rock Island declined fractionally, and Wabash, in spite of a fresh issue of stock or bonds for building some new road. In regard to this matter, President Tracy states that the directors, at their meeting in June, will consider the advisability of building a branch road to their Washington lands, a distance of about fifty miles. How the money is to be raised is to be determined at that time. The stock finally rallied to 11¾@11¾. Lake Shore was weak and declined from 75 to 71, recovering part of the decline. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm and advanced from 21¾ to 23¾, on the announcement that the contract was to-day signed with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which allows the telegraph company to run its wires on the poles of the railroad company, which will give a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis and the principal intermediate points. Other changes were less important. The Erie report shows a decrease in gross earnings for the month of February, and for March 31st, of $2,082,115 as compared with the preceding month of January, and a decrease of $260,600 in net earnings for the same period; expenses decreased $1,717,198. The increased charges have been increased by the issue of more bonds within the same time. In reference to the coal lands, President Jewett says the coal companies have organized and have proved unfortunate and embarrassing. It is believed that a plan will be adopted to meet the necessities of the company because such as to require it, they may be disposed of at such time as the action of congress or as will, to a great extent, protect the company in the amount paid out on their account, and that other arrangements as will enable it to secure economical fuel and a large share of the transportation of the coal to be mined therefrom Transactions on the Stock Exchange 269,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 15,000 Lake Shore, 50,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 24,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

Canton	77¾	Wabash	11¾
W. U. Tel	87¾	Do preferred	30
Quicksilver	12¾	Fort Wayne	99
Adams Express	102	Terre Haute	10
Wells-Fargo Ex	90¾	Do preferred	20
American Express	64	Chicago & Alton	130
U. S. Express	51½	Do preferred	119
Pacific Mail	40¾	Ohio & Mississippi	28¾
New York Central	112¾	Ohio & Pacific	27½
Erie	27¾	Burlington & Q	114
Do preferred	29	Lake Shore	70¾
Harlem	130	C., C. & I. C	25
Do preferred	134	Panama	141½
Mich. Central	93½	Illinois Central	130
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
Northwestern	41	Union Pacific stk	73¾
Do preferred	58	Central Pacific bds	102¾
Rock Island	105¾	Union Pacific bds	109½
N. J. Central	118¾	Pac. Mail	43⅜
St. Paul	38¾	Bankers' Bills	487½
Do preferred	57¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	5-20's, 1867	123
5-20's, 1862	116¾	5-20's, 1868	123½
5-20's, 1864	118	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	118¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	71	N. Carolina, old	27
Tennessee, new	71	N. Carolina, new	19¾
Virginia, new	34		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, May 14, 1875.

There was a steady and satisfactory trade in most entire channels, and the aggregate volume of trade was large. Prices did not undergo any material change except in cases where the value of the article was affected by the advance of the season or the change in temperature.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,133	Apples, bbls	268
Grain, centals	6,000	Corn, bush	1,000
Oats, bush	3,000	Butter, pkgs	50
Bacon, tes	92	Bacon, pcs	60
Potatoes, bush	200	Hay, bales	40

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

Breadstuffs and Produce.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet but firm in price here. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 45@1 50 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois do, $1 40@1 45; Ohio and Pennsylvania amber $1 37½@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 34@1 37. No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules nominally at $1 20. Corn was steady and in good demand. We quote shelled at 58@59c for yellow; 60@61c for high mixed; 58@57c for low mixed. Ear was in light supply and firm at 86@90c. Oats were active at 47@48c for Ohio; 46@47c for Illinois and Indiana. Rye is less demand and steady at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Barley is wholly nominal. Jobbing prices rule 5@5c above our quotations.

FLOUR—There is an active demand with steady prices. The stocks of winter wheat flours in the market are light and transactions are mostly on spring wheat flours. We quote the wholesale prices of the local manufacturers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 60@7 75; fancy do, $7 25@7 50; choice spring do $6 75@6 90; red winter wheat flour $5 50@ 6 75; fancy do $6 25@6 50; choice spring flour $5 25@5 75; fancy do $5 50@5 75; choice self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@5 00.

HAY—Is in good demand and steady at prices. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $12 00@12 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $12@13 00. Loose hay is selling at $7 00@8 00 for No. 1 and $5 50@6 00 for No. 2.

APPLES—The market continues strong for best grades. We quote at $2 25@3 50 for choice sound apples; poor to medium grades are in little request and neglected at $2 00@2 50 for prime; common have no value, and cannot be sold at any price.

BUTTER—The warm weather to-day caused a feeling of weakness, and during the day prices were shaded a trifle, although no quotable changes were noted, and we continue the former quotations. New dairy rolls are quoted at 28@30c @ lb for prime, 25@27c @ lb for lower grades are over-abundant, and difficult to sell at a range of 12@20c.

CHEESE—New cheese are scarce and in strong demand. We quote at 16½@17c @ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Switzer 16@17c @ lb; Limburger 14@15c. New cheese is also in better demand, and, the quality of the receipts being somewhat improved, commands better prices. We quote at 14@15c @ lb for prime factory.

EGGS—The stock still running liberal the market was rather easy. We quote at 16@17c for fresh.

MAPLE SUGAR—Maple sugar is sold at 14c @ lb for choice cakes; medium loose 12@12½c; maple syrup in gallon jugs sells readily at 90@1 05 @ gallon; in kegs $1 00@1 05; in barrels 95c@ $1 00. The stock of maple sugar in grain is light, and prices are higher.

POTATOES—Prices are about steady at $1 10 @ bushel for peachblows when good; Peerless $1 05 @ bushel; other grades 90c@$1 00 @ bushel. Sales on track were at 90c@$1 00 @ bushel for peachblows, and 85c@$1 00 for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $1 00 @ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good demand with the offerings rather light. We quote at 65@70c per pair.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@ 2 20 @ bushel. Onions are quoted at 40@ per dozen bunches. Cabbages are selling at 5@6c @ lb. Beets are jobbing at $2 00@2 25 per box. Radishes are selling at 40c per dozen bunches.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was an active jobbing and order trade in groceries to-day, as there has been during most of the week. Sugars and molasses continue steady. Others are active at unchanged values.

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	19c	Standard C	10c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	25	c Extra B—yellow	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		c New Orleans	8¼@9¾c
Rio, in papers	27	c New Orleans	8¼@9¾c
Rio, in bulk	24	Cut loaf	12½c
Java, in papers	40	Crushed	12½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Powdered	11½c
Teas.		Granulated	11½c
Young Hyson	60@1 00	*Molasses.* @ gall.	
Gunpowder	50c@1 00	Strictly ch'c N.O	75c
Imperial	50c@1 00	Prime	70c
Japan	55c@1 00	Good	68c
Oolong	50c@	*Syrups.*	
Fancy	1 00	Ex. white drips	75c
Souchong	85c@	Sugar drips	65c
Rice.		Lower grades	45@50c
Choice Carol'a	8½@8½c	*Starch.* @ lb.	
Patna	8½c	Pearl	8½c
Rangoon	7½@7¾c	Silver gloss	9¾c
Spices.		Corn	10¾c
Cloves	55 c	*Raisins.*	
All-spice	17½@18½c	Layers, @ bx	$3 00
Cassia	35 @35½ c	Valentias, @ lb	12 c
Nutmegs	1 35@1 40	Currants, @ lb	7½c
Pepper	25 @27 c	Prunes	9½@12 c
Candles.		*Soaps.*	
Star, full weight	18½c	Irish soap @ bx	$1 50
Stearine	16 c	Babbitt's best @ bx	7 00
Soda.		N. Y. City @ lb	9½c
Bi-carb, in 16 @ pkgs	6c	German mottled	7 c
Bi-carb, in 8 papers	8c		

FISH—The demand is good at the modified prices of yesterday as follows:

No. 1 extra mess		Large do @ 100	6 50
mackerel, in bbl	$22 00	Boneless codfish	
No. 1 mess	21 00	@ lb	2½@3c
Extra No. 1 shore	20 00	White fish, @ half	
Extra No. 1 bay	18 00	bbl	6 25
No. 1 shore	15 00	Lake herring, do	4 75
Extra No. 2	11 00	Lake trout do	5 75
No. 2 bay	11 00	Labrador herring,	
New No. 2	9 50	@ bbl	$7 00@7 50
Georges codfish,		Potomac do @ bbl	7 00
medium, @ 100	6 00	Round do	$5 25@5 75
Large do @ 100	6 50	Bloaters @ box	2 25

PROVISIONS—The market continues steady, with a good trade and jobbing demand. Prices are easy in the West, but unchanged here as follows:

Bacon—We quote shoulders at 10c @ lb; rib sides are quoted at 13c; clear rib sides 13¼c; clear sides 13c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar cured at 12¾c @ lb; canvassed do 14c. Sugar cured shoulders at 9c @ lb; do canvassed 10c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 14c; do canvassed 14¼c; dried beef—sugar cured 13c; canvassed 13½c; beef tongues, @ dozen $7 00; ham sausage 10c.

Mess Pork—The market is steady. We quote at $25 50 per bbl.

Lard—The market was steady. We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, @ lb, 10½c; half bbls do 10¾c; in buckets, 11½c; in 5-lb caddies do, 12½c; in 3-lb pails do, 13½c; in 1-lb do, 13½c; in 6-lb do, 13c.

Lard Oil—We quote extra No. 1 winter strained at $1 25 @ gallon; extra do $1 13; No. 1 do 95c; No. 2, 85c.

Tallow—Sales at 8½c @ lb for choice, and 7½@8c for medium.

Petroleum.

May 15.—The market for petroleum was about steady yesterday having undergone a decline into the preceding day of about 5c on crude. The feeling was quiet but a little improved over that of the previous day.

CRUDE—We quote United, at wells, at $1 05 @1 07½; Union and Granby do $1 00@1 02½; immediate shipment $1 27@1 30. Sales were limited, being but 5,000 barrels in the river district, and 1,250 barrels at other points in the oil regions.

REFINED—The market continues rather weak, with a somewhat better feeling noted in the Eastern markets. We quote standard white on the Pennsylvania Railroad track at 9½@ 10c; on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at 10½@10¾c. New York delivery is quoted at 12¼@12¾c for spot and May. Philadelphia delivery rules at 12¾c for prompt. Baltimore delivery is quoted 12¾@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Are quiet at $1 22@1 30 for city; $1 15@1 20 for country.

THE REFINERS' ASSOCIATION CONSUMMATED.

It was stated to-day, definitely, that the union which has been the subject of so much discussion of late, will come or two modifications, consented to by nearly all of the Pittsburgh refiners. An evening contemporary gives the facts in reference to the results attained, which seem to be practically for the benefit of the Pittsburgh refining interests. Circulars are the premises that the agents of the association came here with the idea that they could have things their own way, and went away satisfied that Pittsburgh refiners held the key to the situation. The "Central Association" is the corporate name of the organization which now controls ninety-five per cent. of Pittsburgh refineries, and about 90 per cent. of the refineries of Titusville and New York. Messrs. Bostwick and Archbald, the gentlemen charged with obtaining the names of our refiners as members of the Association, visited Cleveland and Titusville and New York interests, during their stay here used every argument to induce our refiners to become members of the association. But until very recently Pittsburgh refiners have been loth to sign the agreements or papers of intitution to the Central Association. They thought a goodly-sized darkey lurked in that woodpile. As the plan of operations of the Association has already been given, it is not necessary to repeat it here, but it should be stated that the entire executive power of the Central Association is vested in the Executive Committee, of five members, to which a day or two ago the latter, by the articles of the association, had sup eme control, only that directors, at their annual meeting in June, will consider the advisability of building a branch road to their Washington lands, a distance of about fifty miles. How the money is to be raised is to be determined at that time. The stock finally rallied to 10¾@10¾. Lake Shore was weak and declined from 75 to 71, recovering part of the decline. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph was firm and advanced from 21¾ to 23¾, on the announcement that the contract was to-day signed with the Pennsylvania Railroad, which allows the telegraph company to run its wires on the poles of the railroad company, which will give a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis and the principal intermediate points. Other changes were less important. The Erie report shows a decrease in gross earnings for the month of February, and for March 31st, of $2,082,115 as compared with the preceding month of January, and a decrease of $260,600 in net earnings for the same period; expenses decreased $1,717,198. The increased charges have been increased by the issue of more bonds within the same time. In reference to the coal lands, President Jewett says the coal companies have organized and have proved unfortunate and embarrassing. It is believed that a plan will be adopted to meet the necessities of the company because such as to require it, they may be disposed of at such time as the action of congress or as will, to a great extent, protect the company in the amount paid out on their account, and that other arrangements as will enable it to secure economical fuel and a large share of the transportation of the coal to be mined therefrom Transactions on the Stock Exchange 269,000 shares, of which 40,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 15,000 Lake Shore, 50,000 Ohio and Mississippi and 24,000 Union Pacific.

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Erie	27¾	Burlington & Q	114
Do preferred	29	Lake Shore	70¾
Harlem	130	C., C. & I. C	25
Do preferred	134	Panama	141½
Mich. Central	93½	Illinois Central	130
Cleveland & Pitts	92¾	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	23¾
Northwestern	41	Union Pacific stk	73¾
Do preferred	58	Central Pacific bds	102¾
Rock Island	105¾	Union Pacific bds	109½
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5-20's, 1864	118	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865	118¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1865, new	122	Currency 6's	123½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri 6's	102	Virginia, old	31
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Tennessee, new	71	N. Carolina, new	19¾
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GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, May 14, 1875.

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FLOUR—There is an active demand with steady prices. The stocks of winter wheat flours in the market are light and transactions are mostly on spring wheat flours. We quote the wholesale prices of the local manufacturers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour at $7 50 @ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 80; red wheat flour $6 40; in sacks 50c off @ bbl. The jobbing prices of the leading dealers are firm and buoyant, as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $7 60@7 75; fancy do, $7 25@7 50; choice spring do $6 75@6 90; red winter wheat flour $5 50@ 6 75; fancy do $6 25@6 50; choice spring flour $5 25@5 75; fancy do $5 50@5 75; choice self-raising flour, in 6 lb packages, $5 25 @ dozen packages; cornmeal $3 75; oatmeal $5 50@5 00.

HAY—Is in good demand and steady at prices. We quote prime timothy, on track, at $12 00@12 50; No. 2 do, $10 00@11 00; upland prairie $10 00@12 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $12@13 00. Loose hay is selling at $7 00@8 00 for No. 1 and $5 50@6 00 for No. 2.

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EGGS—The stock still running liberal the market was rather easy. We quote at 16@17c for fresh.

POTATOES—Prices are about steady at $1 10 @ bushel for peachblows when good; Peerless $1 05 @ bushel; other grades 90c@$1 00 @ bushel. Sales on track were at 90c@$1 00 @ bushel for peachblows, and 85c@$1 00 for Peerless. Early Rose sold at $1 00 @ bbl in a jobbing way from store.

POULTRY—Live chickens are in good demand with the offerings rather light. We quote at 65@70c per pair.

VEGETABLES—We quote green peas at $2 15@ 2 20 @ bushel. Onions are quoted at 40@ per dozen bunches. Cabbages are selling at 5@6c @ lb. Beets are jobbing at $2 00@2 25 per box. Radishes are selling at 40c per dozen bunches.

Groceries and Provisions.

GROCERIES—There was an active jobbing and order trade in groceries to-day, as there has been during most of the week. Sugars and molasses continue steady. Others are active at unchanged values.

Green Coffees.		*Sugars.*	
Fancy Rio	21c	Standard A	10¾c
Choice Rio	20c	Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	19c	Standard C	10c
Good Rio	20	c Extra C—yellow	9¾c
Java	25	c Extra B—yellow	9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		c New Orleans	8¼@9¾c
Rio, in papers	27	c New Orleans	8¼@9¾c
Rio, in bulk	24	Cut loaf	12½c
Java, in papers	40	Crushed	12½c
Java, in bulk	35½c	Powdered	11½c
Teas.		Granulated	11½

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., May 14, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A. M.	30.107	52	66	Calm.	Calm.	Clear.
2 P. M.	29.934	79	50	S.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
9 P. M.	29.974	62	56	N.	Fresh.	Cloudy.

Mean barometer....30.001 Highest thermom. 80
Mean thermometer... 64 Lowest thermom. 48
Rainfall.....02

Knights Templars' Parade.

On Thursday, 27th inst., the Knights Templars will have their parade, and it is expected that over 2,000 Knights in full uniform will be in line. The city, upon the occasion will be extensively and handsomely decorated, and we hear of a number of our citizens who are making arrangements to decorate their places of business.

The Black Maria Team.

The handsome "Black Maria" team which the Police Committee purchased in Somerset county for $800 a year or so ago was sold yesterday to the highest bidder, and $329 was the price. The sale took place in front of the Mayor's office, and Mr. Walter H. Kirkpatrick was the purchaser. The sick horse brought $106 and the other one $223. The harness for both brought $50, and the blankets and covers $12.

Wholesome Literature.

To Gildenfenney, newsman, 45 Fifth avenue, this office is again under obligation for a quantity of select literature, consisting of the latest magazines, the illustrated and "story" papers. Mr. Gildentenney always has on hand a large stock of the newest books, including novels and standard works, photographs of prominent people, notions, albums, pocket-books, games, stereoscopes and views, etc., and sells them at reasonable prices.

The Hazelwood Concert.

The concert given in "Old Folks' style," at Hazelwood, on Thursday evening, was a complete success. The audience was so well pleased that at the conclusion of the programme they made a request, through Senator Anderson, to have the concert repeated. We understand that this request will be complied with, and the second entertainment will take place next Thursday evening, in the same hall.

The Fayette Miners' Strike.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 13, 1875.

Some two weeks since the miners between this place and Dawson's Station went out on a strike. With the exception of about three mines, we believe, who have orders to fill, the strike is general. The Sheriff of Fayette county with a posse went to Broadford to arrest the men on a charge of assault and battery and intimidations. The miners and coke drawers have been parading, &c., but outside of that we could not hear of anything disturbing the peace. A special train from Broadford this afternoon brought about thirty of the men to this place, and they were committed to jail by Justice Holmes.

We talked with several of the miners, and they seem to be a peaceably disposed set of men. They say they were arrested at Broadford, while on their way to some of the mines on the Uniontown branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and that the Sheriff arrested them without any warrant, some of them being very indignant about it.

We learn that the Sheriff was handling a revolver rather carelessly while arresting one particular individual, and that it was discharged. One of the Sheriff's fingers was taken off. With this exception, we believe, no other casualties occurred.

The report, we learn, is not so bad as was anticipated. The fruit, it is generally thought, is about half killed.

The warm weather of the last few days has had its effects on the lovers of piscatorial sport, and the banks of the Redstone are lined every day with patient anglers. SPACE.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Treasurer Eilsler had a benefit last night which was mutually pleasant to all concerned. The house was crowded above and below with the best-natured audience imaginable. The bill was what theater men would call "nuisance." The excellent comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" was first given, Mr. John A. Ellsler, who was received with even more warmth than usual, appearing as *Sir Robert Bramble*, and Mr. Owen as *Dr. Ollapod*. The piece ran evenly and well, but proved a trifle too long for such an occasion. The rising curtain next revealed our own Great Western, in full strength and uniform. We have seldom heard them play better. They deserve the hearty thanks of the audience no less than of Mr. Ellsler for whom they volunteered. Miss Adelaide Praeger next sang a selection from "Mignon" and "Coming Through the Rye," with charming voice and manner. Being earnestly encored, she produced her anthem and delighted us with the music she made it speak. And last of all, Mr. Smythe made his first appearance on the stage for many years, in the ever new farce of "Slasher and Crasher." With his light wig and airy costume, Mr. Smythe seemed quite a different person from him who represents the *Dispatch* in courts of justice and hither and yon in the two cities, and in the starry skies of the same. We got his stage legs in five minutes and slashed about as agile as a mouse, and, together with Mr. Owen, the *Crasher*, made any amount of fun for all present. It would be pleasant to see our journalistic friend the other side of the footlights oftener. Between the performances Mr. Ellsler was called out and made a neat speech of acknowledgment to the volunteers and the audience. A. S. Nevin, Esq., Mr. Ellsler, Esq., stepped him and forced a gold-headed cane upon him in behalf of an admiring public.

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On behalf of the Lecture Committee.

W. P. HERBERT, Chairman.

[The report is accompanied with a synopsis of the receipts and expenditures, as furnished by the Treasurer, Mr. James M. Bell.]

DECLINATION.

Captain Herbert has also sent the following to Secretary L. Halsey Williams:

I am in receipt of your notice informing me of my appointment as a member of the Lecture Committee for the season of 1875-76. Please convey to the President and members of the Board, my thanks for their appreciation of my efforts in the past, as evinced in my re-appointment. While grateful for the honor and partiality expressed, I must decline further service on the committee. Constantly engage my time and will prevent the faithful discharge of its obligations. As active service in the Lecture Committee for six years should be an honorable discharge. With sincere wishes for the success of the Library Association, I am, very truly yours,

WM. P. HERBERT.

HANNASTOWN CENTENNIAL.

THE CELEBRATION TO-DAY.

Extensive Preparations for the Great Event—Distinguished Personages Expected to Take Part in the Celebration—Military Displays—Hon. Simon Cameron and Other Distinguished Persons in Attendance—Letters from President Grant, Governor Hartranft, and Others, Etc., Etc.

The centennial celebration at Greensburg, Westmoreland county, to-day, commemorative of the adoption of the famous Hannastown resolutions in May, 1775, promises to be one of the greatest events of this character that has occurred since the foundation of the Republic. The patriots who on that memorable occasion—May 16th, 1775—assembled at Hannastown, Westmoreland land county, "to take into consideration the very alarming situation of this country, occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain," and who then and there unanimously resolved to arm themselves for resistance to the arbitrary acts of the British Government, and "coincide with any plan that might be formed for the defense of America in general or Pennsylvania as in particular," were at that time citizens of a county which embraced within its limits a large portion of Western Pennsylvania, viz: the present counties of Westmoreland, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Clarion, Crawford, Erie, Fayette, Greene, Indiana, Luzerne, Mercer, Venango, Warren and Washington. The people, therefore, of all the country included in the counties named should and do manifest a particular interest in the grand event of today. And not only those, but people in all parts of this State and in other States will watch the proceedings with greater attention than that prompted by mere idle curiosity. For the Hannastown platform was, beyond a doubt, the first definite enunciation against the tyranny and oppression of the British Government.

PROGRAMME OF THE CELEBRATION.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

A salute of thirteen guns will be fired at six o'clock in the morning on Bunker Hill, inside the limits of the town, and a national salute will be given at noon.

At one o'clock a mass meeting will be organized at the Court House, over which Hon. James Veech is expected to preside, with Hon. Moses Hampton as first Vice President.

The oration will be delivered by Hon. Edgar Cowan. Other speeches are expected from distinguished visitors. The following are among the more prominent people who are expected to be present at the demonstration: Governor Hartranft and staff, ex-Chief Justice Lowrie, General Simon Cameron, Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, Chief Justice Shannon, of Dakota, Colonel Guthrie and many others.

The following is a list of committees which have the celebration in charge:

Reception—Hon. John Latta, Lieutenant Governor-elect of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Hon. Jacob Turney, Hon. H. D. Foster, W. H. Markles, Esq., Hon. A. M. Fulton, Dr. T. W. Anawalt, H. P. Laird, Esq., J. J. Johnston, Esq., A. S. Hazlett, Esq., J. W. Turney, Thomas Donohoe, J. M. Steel, D. Tinstman and J. W. Wilson.

Decoration—William M. Singer, Chairman; Messrs. F. M. Sweet, D. H. Rankin, C. Crabbs, Jacob F. Dick, Underwood Kay, Wiliam G. Holmes and Frank Kline.

Finance—John A. Clarke, Chairman; Dr. Piper, J. A. Marchand, Silas A. Kline, and Geo. W. Frick.

Nearly all the houses in the town have been profusely decorated with flags.

Several military companies, including the Duquesne Greys, of this city, will participate in the celebration.

The excursion train, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:20 this morning, will reach Greensburg about ten o'clock. The excursionists will leave the train at the outskirts of the town, when a procession will be formed, and the country decorations will take the places assigned them as they arrive. A special train will also be run on the Southwest Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburgh branch.

Colonel Richard Coulter will be Chief Marshal, and the following is a list of aids so far as made known this evening, although more will be added to-day: General David Leasure and Captain W. F. Halwood, Pittsburgh; Captain J. J. Brerer, Latrobe; Captain W. M. Jordan and Lieutenant George Gibbs, Mt. Pleasant; Samuel Rock, Allamburg; Captain C. Markle, West Newton; Major Wm. Hugus, Salem; Dr. J. W. Annawalt, Welty Mcllvaugh, Dr. W. J. K. Kline, John P. Kilgore, G. W. Good, J. C. McCosland and H. S. Cosbey.

The procession, after passing the principal streets of the town, will break up. The military are then to proceed to the fair ground, where a repast will be furnished the soldiers in Floral Hall, the place being gaily decorated for the occasion.

LETTERS FROM DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

Letters acknowledging the receipt of invitations, and regretting inability to be present, have been received from President Grant, and the Governors of the following States, Tennessee, Virginia, Maine, South Carolina, Rhode Island, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio. Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, states in his letter that he was born in Westmoreland county, and regrets his inability to be present, on account of the pressure of official business. Governor Porter, of Tennessee, expresses the hope that these centennial meetings will be kept for many years, to the ever new farce of "Slasher and Crasher." With his light wig and airy costume, Mr. Smythe seemed quite a different person from him who represents the *Dispatch* in courts of justice and hither and yon in the two cities, and in the starry skies of the same. We got his stage legs in five minutes and slashed about as agile as a mouse, and, together with Mr. Owen, the *Crasher*, made any amount of fun for all present. It would be pleasant to see our journalistic friend the other side of the footlights oftener. Between the performances Mr. Ellsler was called out and made a neat speech of acknowledgment to the volunteers and the audience. A. S. Nevin, Esq., Mr. Ellsler, Esq., stepped him and forced a gold-headed cane upon him in behalf of an admiring public.

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THE RELIGIOUS PRESS.

Nominating Political Candidates—Immorality among Freedmen—Temperance Cause Losing Ground—General Items, Etc.

The *Presbyterian Banner* discusses the subject "Who are Our Rulers?" and asserts that our people are governed indirectly by political managers, who manipulate conventions, control nominations, etc. It adds: "A few such individuals often control the nominations for municipal and county offices; an extremely small ring often manages the nomination of a State ticket; and not unfrequently the men might be counted on one's fingers who have determined the nominees for a Presidential chair." Without admitting the truth of the above declaration, we agree with the *Banner* that one of the principal reasons why the best men are not nominated and elected to office is because the best citizens generally do not take "a personal and active interest" in the primary meetings. It says: "It is by neglecting to attend the primary meetings, and by leaving the entire machinery of politics to unworthy hands, that the mischief which we deplore is effected. The good citizen should not only be at the polls, but he should exert himself to the utmost in every proper method, to bring about the nomination of capable, efficient and upright men. Only in this way can we make sure that we shall have men of this character for our rulers."

MORAL CONDITION OF THE FREEDMEN.

The editor of the *Methodist Advocate*, who recently made an extended tour through the Southern States, gives rather a discouraging view of the moral and religious condition of the freedmen. He writes:

"Much has been said about the religion of the black race; and they have a religion, after a sort. But, as a mass, they are inclined to superstition, and are apt to be swept headlong into sensuous sin by their emotions. While they are religious, they are not moral. We speak of the majorities—the multitudes. True, there are noble exceptions, and these prove the possibility of a better condition for the race as a whole. But at present, there is a lack of virtue, even among professed church members. The colored churches, both of the Baptist and Methodist schools, (and these include nearly all who pretend any religious faith) are almost without discipline on some points of common morality. The seventh commandment is almost a dead letter in many communities. This observance is exceptional, rather than normal. Touching this sin of uncleanness, the negro, in his present condition, is alarmingly in need of the Gospel. The race is deteriorating, and will ultimately become extinct, unless there is a check to licentiousness. Already the statistics of population show an astounding decrease of births during the past six or eight years. * * * * No part of heathendom has a stronger claim upon the philanthropy of the Christian Church to-day than the colored people of the South. They call loudly for help. Let them be not only taught, but disciplined. Since the Republic has loosed the bands from their bodies and calls them men, let the Christian Church unloose the bands from their wretched moral condition, and make them Christian in word, in deed and in life. To have given them liberty and then to let them die of that liberty perverted into lust and licentiousness, for lack of care and help, is a fate worse than which chattelhood itself had been better for them and their deliverers."

THE TEMPERANCE BACKSLIDE.

The *Christian Advocate* discusses the "great temperance backslide" in Pennsylvania and Ohio; and, while hopeful that the monster evil of intemperance will yet be overcome, expresses the most serious alarm at the present state of affairs. It says: "Why annul the McConnellsville ordinance in Ohio and the Local Option law in Penn sylvania, but to give the liquor dealers a chance to sell more liquor? Can the advocates and defenders of the saloon mean any such thing else was intended by them? In Pennsylvania, indeed, there was a seeming substitute for the Local Option law in the new license law. But in Ohio there was no pretense of doing anything, but to make the laws as favorable as they feared for the liquor men. They took away the power of the municipal ordinance against the traffic, and gave no compensation in this place. They crippled the Adair law and made no compensation in anything else. Here, then, is the fact of the 1,000 inhabited houses that have been making laws to facilitate the license, the manufacture, the sale, and use of intoxicating beverages; and in no degree have made laws, in effect, for the increase of prison, for the increase of pauperism, for the increase of taxes for the prosecution of crime and the support of pauperism—they have been making laws to compel sober people, who do not drink, to foot the bills, in great part, for those who do. They have been legislating for the increase of widows and orphans, of bitter tears, for the multiplication of wretched homes, for the abuse and neglect of wives and children. This legislation means more brawls, more murders, more deaths by accident and disease, more idleness, more less security of property, less industry, and less products of labor."

GENERAL ITEMS.

REV. THOMAS H. HANNA, of the Second U. P. Church, will preach in the M. E. Church, tomorrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. W. PLANNETT, of Sharpsburgh, will occupy the pulpit of the Methodist Church, on South Side, to-morrow morning and evening.

REV. W. D. WOOD, of Mount Pleasant, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church on to-morrow, Sunday, morning and evening.

REV. DR. HANNA will preach a memoir and funeral sermon in memory of the late George B. Thomas, on Sunday morning next, at the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue.

THE Presbyterian church of Hazelwood, in this city, of which Rev. J. Kelso Taylor, late, is greatly blessed with the last few months, and has received a large accession to its membership.

THE engagement of the Rev. Miss A. J. Chapin with the Universalist Society commences to-morrow. The subject, as announced in the morning and evening in the church, corner of Third avenue and Grant street.

DR. J. WAS PEARSON will preach in the Smithfield Street M. E. Church, to-morrow, at 10½ a. m. Subject: "The Way of the Salvation through Jesus Christ our Lord." Dr. Brooks, of the First M. E. Church, will occupy the same pulpit in the evening.

MR. GEORGE P. SMITH, formerly of this city, but now of New York, has purchased from Mrs. Bowman, of Ohio, the entire stock of the *Presbyterian Weekly Recorder*, of which the *Presbyterian Banner* is the continuance, and will have it at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, next year.

THE *Banner* says: The vote on the Eldership question, which has been taken, stands as follows: In the affirmative we have no Presbyteries to add to the 97 we published last week. Nine have to add to the 33 in the negative, and Butler which, with the 33 published last week, make in all 35.

THE Castle Shannon camp meeting association have recently set out a large number of shade and ornamental trees, bearing evidence that they are perfecting their roads and water arrangements. A number of new cottages are being built, and the season, which is to begin by the commence on the 6th of August next will be one of great interest and success.

REV. F. W. HOYT, of the late pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of this city, and afterwards pastor successively of the churches of Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo., and Charlestown, Ind., died in the sixty-eighth year of his age, on the forty-first year of his ministry. He passed away on Sabbath morning, April 25th, after an illness of two weeks, from a violent attack of pleurisy.

THE Westminster Presbyterian church, of this city (East End), Rev. W. N. Sloan, pastor, enjoyed a delightful communion season last Sabbath week. Thirty-five were added on examination, and five by letter, making fifty-five additions since the Week of Prayer. In the last two years one hundred and seventy-one have been added to the membership of this church. The Sabbath School, superintended by Mr. Finley Torrens and Mr. Graves, is in a fine condition.

W. S. FELTON, of the last Senior Class of the Western Theological Seminary, was installed by the Presbytery of Erie, on Thursday evening, April 29, as pastor of the First church of Oil City. The former pastors of the church, Rev. W. P. Moore, of Allegheny City, and Rev. S. N. McFetridge, of Philadelphia, were, by invitation, present, and took part in the installation services. Mr. McFetridge preaching the sermon, and Mr. Moore delivering the charge to the people. Rev. S. J. M. Eaton, D.D., of Meadville, preached the sermon.

The *Methodist Missionary* is the name of a new monthly publication, issued in this city by Rev. J. Alexander. The following extract from the salutatory are: To imbue the church with a missionary spirit; to educate that spirit; to advocate the decimal plan of benefaction, and total abstinence from rum and tobacco; and to advocate religious revivals and the speedy conversion of the world. These are exalted aims, worthy the highest effort of the highest talent. The paper is issued at seventy-five cents per year.

THE Sabbath schools in the Alliance rooms, every Sunday afternoon, at 1:30 o'clock, is progressing finely under the leadership of Superintendent Bryce, and his excellent corps have resulted in establishing a school mainly of bootblacks and newsboys. After the addresses and singing, the superintendent will proceed in a body to the Opera House, where a gospel service will be held. All are cordially invited to attend the afternoon session, and be present on the interesting occasion, but his engagements will not permit him to be absent from the organization at this time.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

JAMES M. BELL, Secretary.

To H. C. Marchand, Esq., Greensburg.

FROM GOV. HARTRANFT.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, PA., May 14, 1875.

H. C. Marchand, Esq., Greensburg:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of invitation to the Centennial celebration to be held in Westmoreland county on the 15th inst., and beg leave to say that if I possibly can be present at the ceremonies, on my return from Chicago on that day, I will take great pleasure in being present at the ceremonies. Respectfully yours,

J. F. HARTRANFT.

No letter has been received from Governor Allen, of Ohio.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Earnings in April—President Garrett Satisfied With the Results of the "War."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, held at Baltimore, on Monday, at their rooms, Camden station, President Garrett stated that the revenue for the month of April, 1874, was, on the Baltimore and Ohio road and its branches, $1,577,953 66, among the largest for any month in the history of the Company.

He had the satisfaction of stating that, notwithstanding the continuance of the hostile action of rival lines—especially that of the Pennsylvania Company—the revenue for the month of April, 1875 was $1,412,357 26, thus showing an increase for that month over the same month of the preceding year of $34,573 60. The results, therefore, of the experience of April confirmed the views expressed by the President at the last monthly meeting of the Board as to the ability of the Baltimore and Ohio Company to maintain its policy thoroughly and successfully.

The Pennsylvania Company has continued to make rates to some points which are not only unremunerative, but which must result in great losses. They having made rates from Baltimore which scarcely pay one-fourth of a cent per ton per mile. The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company have, in many instances, refused freight at such rates, and have declined in throwing it upon the Northern Central and the Pennsylvania roads and their Western connections. It was clearly the interest of the Baltimore and Ohio Company when losses would thus be the acceptance by its friends, that it should be thrown upon the line whose representatives had offered them.

The results of the first quarter continue to be most favorable to the business of Baltimore.

The receipts of passengers for the main stem for April, also show a large increase over the same month of 1874, arising from the great number of passengers whose are attracted by the very low fares to Baltimore.

Controlling inducements are still held out by the present rates both for passage and freight to Western merchants generally to visit and make their purchases in Baltimore.

As an illustration, the Pennsylvania Company has been forced to fix its rate for passengers at the same rate as established by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between Pittsburgh and Baltimore ($4 50), whilst it continues to require $9 from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. The enormous discriminations made between all Western points and Baltimore as against Philadelphia, New York and Boston, cannot fail to produce the most advantageous results to the general trade and commerce of Baltimore.

THE LATROBE RIOT.

The Trial at Greensburg—The Jury Fail to Agree.

In the criminal court of Westmoreland county, at Greensburg, on Thursday, tour persons were on trial for the Latrobe riots. The riotous disturbance took place on the 26th of February last, in consequence of difficulties at the Loyalhanna coal mines. The miners had been receiving sixty cents per ton, and a reduction to thirty cents was ordered, causing the strike of the old miners. Mr. Wall, a contractor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had a force of about twenty-one men that he could not work on the railroad. Learning that he had taken out the tools, and at the company's store were met by the striking miners and fourteen of them were assaulted while at their work. Seven of the railroaders worked a day or two, but, it is alleged, were annoyed by the striking passengers. On the morning of the 26th a party of the old miners, it is alleged, attacked them in front of the depot station—all evidently under the influence of liquor. Pistols were taken from Wall and Deputy Sheriff Cunningham, and Timothy McAfee was charged with being a leader in the disturbance. The Deputy Sheriff was knocked down and beaten. The latter, with the arrangements at first but *nolle prosiqui* was entered, and an alibi proven in about ten of them. The defendants alleged self-defense. The case occupied all day, and after remaining out all night, the jury returned yesterday morning for further instructions, and again retired. At half past two o'clock they again returned and presented a verdict. The Court instructed them that they must agree entirely upon the guilt or innocence of all the parties. The jury appeared to be very much divided in opinions, and again retired.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOT.

Commencement of the Trial for Murder, at Greensburg—Grant of a Severance Between Armstrong and Guiscetti—A Nol Pros. as to Pecci—Four Buena Vista Citizens on Trial.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Westmoreland county, at Greensburg, yesterday, the murder trials growing out of the miners' riot at Buena Vista were commenced before Judge Logan, with a large attendance of spectators. In the case against Guiscetti and Armstrong a severence allowing separate trials of Armstrong, Guiscetti and Pecci was granted by the court.

Guiscetti and Pecci appeared in the court in the morning, and on motion of the District Attorney, a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of Pecci on one indictment for murder.

"NOT GUILTY" OF MURDER.

John H. Watson, Ford Thompson, James Boone and Frederick Larimer Douglass, residents of Buena Vista, were formally arraigned. They all stood up together, listened to the reading of the indictment, which was drawn up in the old English form, and was a lengthy document. All four entered a plea of "not guilty."

The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney D. T. Harvey and Dr. Frank Cowan, while Hon. Edgar Cowan and J. J. Hare, Esq., appeared for the defendants.

A jury was then empaneled after getting a jury, of which Mr. Adam Byerly is foreman.

A jury was obtained shortly before eleven o'clock, and Dr. Cowan called over a list of witnesses for the Commonwealth to ascertain if all were in attendance, and attachments asked for and granted for such as were not present.

THE PROSECUTION OPENS.

D. T. Harvey, Esq., District Attorney, made the opening address to the jury, on behalf of the Commonwealth. He read the indictment, which charged defendants with firing electron balls on the night of November last, mortally wounding an Italian named Pancrazio LaVecchiana, who died the following day. The final trial of the case, he said, involved questions of the greatest interest to the county—a county whose mining interests were of the utmost importance. It was to be decided whether men could burn and destroy property and commit murder without being made to suffer the penalty prescribed by law. It would be shown by the evidence that the defendants, on the 29th of November, 1874, in company with 100 other men, unlawfully, wantonly and maliciously assembled upon a hill in the southern section of the county, overlooking the huts of the Italians, and with loaded arms came in from the town of Buena Vista and other places, making an attack and inflicting the death of the Italian and the wounding of others. It could not be justly asserted that they had been sufficient provocation to justify this diabolical murder.

At the close of the address court took a recess until two o'clock. The jury were assigned quarters at the Zimmerman House, where will be kept together during the trial. At the afternoon session a number of witnesses were examined.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Regular Meeting—Monthly Reports.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening, Mr. Slagle, President, in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes, and their approval, Colonel Wm. A. Hutchison of the Fourth ward was heard in the matter of nuisances on the Allegheny wharf, and about the Diamond. He said the people objected to the dumping of offal in the vicinity, and the people of the Fourth ward as a funnel through which all the filth of the city is taken. The dumping boat has been removed up the Allegheny river about two hundred to three hundred feet above the corner of Penn avenue.

After some discussion the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Dr. Brinsley, physician, reported from the city hospital that 11 patients had been admitted during April. The cases were mostly accidental, leaving 9 inmates May 1st.

In regard to the general health of the city, the physician reported that the number of deaths ending May 1st there were 207 deaths. This is a little over 19 22 per 1,000 inhabitants, and generally, being considerably below the mean rate for the year 1874. There were 41 deaths of infants under one year, and 46 children between one and five years. The deaths of persons of 70 years and upwards was 12, or 5.80 per cent. of the total mortality. Zymotic diseases were the deaths, and acute affections of the respiratory organs the next. There was a slight rise in the mortality from typhoid fever during the month as also from diptheria, scarlet fever and smallpox, although the number of reported cases of the latter disease considerably exceeds that of the previous month.

Health Officer Gray reported for the month of April:

Nuisances abated.....	423
Notices issued.....	1,000
Received from permits.....	$48 50
From sources.....	5 00
	$53 50
Office expended.....	10 00
Balance.....	$43 50

Four suits were instituted during the month for carrying on offensive business.

The reports were accepted and ordered to be filed.

One of the inspectors called the attention of the Board to the unhealthy condition of Twenty-eighth street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Dr. Thomas offered a preamble and resolution recommending to Councils the paving of the thoroughfare mentioned.

Another inspector called attention of the Board to the need of sewers in the Thirteenth ward.

On motion the matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

After acting upon a number of bills the Board adjourned.

GETTING SCARED.

The Great Monopoly Drawing In Its Horns.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

A prominent iron manufacturer of this city whose business has been for some years past unprecedented and unequaled by the tariff and outrageous exactions of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, has discovered recently a remedy, viz: accepting the facilities offered by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and has contracted to ship seven hundred tons of raw material to this city, from Chicago, be made a contract with the Iron Mountain corporation at a lower rate figure than the Fort Wayne company would accept, and the freight is now arriving by that route. When the manufacturer referred to discovered this fact, one of them immediately called upon the manufacturer and offered him still lower rates than those made by competitors more and Ohio. He asked if the officer would refund the difference in case of a cut, and the reply was given, and the writing dr